THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PRINCE'S BALL.

Royal Light Fantastics at the Capital —The Misty Mazes of the Dance Among the Republican Aristocracy.

The card of invitation "requests the pleasure of your company at half-past 9 o'clock," and fashionables might be expected not to commence arriving until an hour later; but it is now about the hour, and carriages which have already turned out their loads fairly block up F, Ninth, and Tenth streets, and every moment adds to the throng. Every window in the vicinity of Masonic Hall is lighted up and filled with interested spectators. The stoops, balconies, and sometimes roofs of the houses are crowded, the big Patent Office and Post Office, which usually at night look deserted and resemble gigantic monuments to the dead, now are surrounded by moving masses of people waiting for his Royal Highness and other celebrities, but principally for Arthur William Patrick and Ulysses Simpson Grant.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

We left the Prince dressing for the ball at the British Minister's. While he was there the crowd down in front of the hall was very impatiently waiting for his arrival. Every now and then there was a sell, somebody calling out, "Here he comes!" "Here comes the Prince!" "That's his carriage!" At last, at twenty minutes of ten o'clock, the Prince's carriage drives up and Mr. Thornton alights, followed by the Prince, who hands Miss Burgene out of the carriage. Mr. French and Mr. L. Estray, of the British Legation, had been standing on the stairway, awaiting the Prince's arrival. As he makes his appearance at the door they shout to those ahead on the stairs, "The Prince." Mrs. Thornton, who arrived at half past nine o'clock, with Mr. E. Fane, is at the head of the stairs to welcome the Prince and suite. He enters the ballroom, which is only partially filled, the band playing "God Save the Queen," with Mrs. Thornton on his arm, and walks up to the platform, where the party is arranged as follows:—Prince Arthur in the centre, Mrs. Thornton on his right, Mr. Thornton on his left, Colonel Elphinstone on the right of Mrs. Thornton and Lieutenant Pickard and Ensign Fitzroy on the left of Mr. Thornton. A few persons of distinction are introduced to the Prince.

HOW THE PRINCE WAS DRESSED.

The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a captain of Scottish Fusileers, the regiment to which he is attached, and wears upon his left breast a silver cross of the Order of St. Patrick. The uniform is dark, not at all showy, and but for the orders on his breast he would not be singled out as a person of such eminent distinction. Col. Elphinstone has the red, gaudy uniform of the British army. Lieutenant Pickard's uniform is not unlike that of the Prince, and Ensign Fitzroy's is somewhat similar, though they are not decorated with orders of royalty. The Prince carries his cap in his hand and keeps passing it from one hand to the other, as if he was nervous and wanted to get rid of it.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President had agreed to come at 10 o'clock; but it is now near 11 before he arrives. The policemen at the door have orders to keep a sharp lookout for the President's carriage. Mr. French and Mr. L. Estraing are stationed halfway up the stairs, ready to run and inform the Prince of the President's arrival. "The President's carriage!" shouts a policeman. Mr. French runs up the stairs at a jump, signals the band, and the Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, and Colonel Elphinstone go out to receive the President. The Prince meets Mrs. Grant at the ladies' dressing room, and they enter in the following order, the band playing "Hail to the Chief":—The Prince and Mrs. Grant, the President and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Thornton and Mrs. Fish, General Dent and Mrs. Dent, General Porter and Mrs. Porter, Secretary Fish and Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Robeson and Secretary Belknap, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, Vice-Admiral Porter and General Sherman. In the above order the party proceeded to the extreme end of the room to the platform, which was ascended, the Prince gracefully handing our American Queen to a suitable situation for favorable conversation, and the other gentlemen following the example of his Royal Highness in respect to their fair companions.

When these distinguished parties got on this species of throne all the diplomats present ascended also, and the scene presented was of much interest. There was the Prince with Mrs. Grant, the latter talking animatedly and scarcely giving his Royal Highness the chance for a word. President Grant looked smiling and happy, but said very little to Mrs. Thornton.

After a while the select group on the platform got about the Prince, and then a sort of royal levee in the capital of the republic occurred. Arthur had a fine chance for the display of his fashionable accomplishments. He bore himself with a grace, ease, and dignity which charmed all present, and especially the ladies. Each of the ladies fastened to her wrist or waist the programme of dance, which reads as follows:—

MASONIC HALL,
JANUARY 27, 1870.
PROGRAMME.

1. Quadrille.	12. Lancers.
2. Valse.	13. Valse.
3. Quadrille.	14. Galop.
4. Galop.	15. Quadrille.
5. Valse.	16. Valse.
6. Lancers.	17. Lancers.
7. Valse.	18. Valse.
8. Galop.	19. Cotillon.
9. Quadrille.	20. Sir Roger de Coverley.
10. Valse.	
11. Polka Mazourka.	

THE OPENING DANCE.

Every young lady is on the tip-toe of expectation to behold the first quadrille. "With whom will he dance?" "How will he dance?" were the questions flying about the hall. Of course, under the proprieties of the occasion the first American lady of the land, the President's wife, must honor the Prince by giving her hand for the opening dance. The quadrille was soon formed. Prince Arthur led Mrs. Grant to the floor, and took a position at the head of the room, near the platform. At the left of Mrs. Grant was Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, with Madame Blacque, wife of Blacque Bey, as his partner. At left of the Prince was Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, with Madame Catacazy as his partner. Opposite Senor Roberts were Secretary Fish and Mrs. Thornton. The rest of the couples in this opening quadrille were Mr. Blacque and Madame Garcia, wife to the Argentine Minister; Secretary Robeson and Mrs. Belknap, General Sherman and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Admiral Porter and Miss Sherman, Secretary Belknap and Mrs. Boutwell.

All eyes were on the Prince when the quadrille finally commenced. His every move was closely watched and critically examined, and every step was noted. But the dance was a very stately affair—in fact, it was a solemn walk, very well executed by all the high-contracting parties, but affording no opportunity for testing their proficiency as dancers. The Prince did his part with grace and dignity. When he was not engaged in the actual business of the quadrille he chatted freely with Mrs. Grant, and exchanged a remark occasionally with some other of the ladies. All the dreary movements of the dance were gone through, and finally the quadrille was over and the ladies breathed freely again. They had seen a live Prince actually dancing, and they survived the wonderful display.

HOW THE PRESIDENT PASSED THE TIME.

During this performance the President was quietly stationed on the platform, with Boutwell on the one side and Baron Gerolt on the other. The President, though using his tongue and wearing a smile, seemed to have his thoughts wandering far away. He might have been dreaming of Georgia, or the Alabama claims, or Cuba, or possibly of Havana—of course we mean the tobacco article. Grant did look now as if he would like a solid old smoke, and as if he realized that a puff, puff, puff was a more real pleasure than all the glitter, finery, rank, fashion, and beauty surrounding him. But

THE VALSE

is the next dance. The orchestra is again letting off some of its rich, full strains, and the Prince is leading forward a very lovely young lady. "Who is she?" "Who is she?" The ladies are dying to know—at least some of them—while the gentlemen are still more excited. It is now circulated that the fortunate lady to enjoy the honor of the first waltz with his Royal Highness is Madame L'Estraissy, wife of the Secretary of the British Legation. Now the Prince and his lovely partner are whirling through the room through groups and crowds of ladies and gentlemen, who make way as the couple pass; others are waltzing, but nobody is noticing them. All the non-dancers are following the motions of the Prince. Now there is a splendid chance to judge his merits as a dancer. The ladies pronounce him perfect. "He is a dear, sweet, graceful dancer," is the universal feminine verdict, and the more exacting men are unable to pick a single flaw. The waltz is of short duration, and the Prince leads his partner to her seat.

THE SUPPER.

Several other dances followed those just described, until midnight, when the party promenaded to the supper-room, the Prince going first. The dining-hall, which is in the rear of and adjoining the ball room, is gaily but tastefully decorated with flags, British and American. A large table runs the entire length of the hall, with another at the head of it, the whole forming the letter "T." It was not intended that the company shall sit down at the table, so there are no chairs. The centre of the table is decorated with a large massive vase and candelabra of solid silver, the property of Mr. Thornton.

It should be stated that the Prince escorts Mrs. Grant to the supper room. The President is with Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Thornton with Mrs. Fish, and the other members of the Cabinet with their ladies in the order in which they entered the ball room. The following gentlemen acted as stewards:—Commander Breeze, of the navy; Mr. Frank Trumbull, United States Navy; Richard Cutts, United States Navy; Seaton Munroe, United States Navy; Colonel Maxwell Woodhull, United States Army; and Hamilton Fish, Jr.

The scene in the supper room can not be put down as any way remarkable. It may be said that the substantials of the table were admirable and were enjoyed by all, and that, after satisfying their palates, the company returned to the ball room, where the dance was resumed.

THE COSTUMES

were unusually rich for this city. Mrs. General Grant and her family exhibited their usual good taste, Mrs. Grant being attired in a wine colored moire, with rich trimmings. Mrs. Thornton also wore a moire of a similar color, with lace bertha, diamonds, and spray of flowers, etc. Madame Garcia had on a black illusion, dotted with salmon-colored spots and trimmed with a profusion of the same color in stripes around the edges of her numerous flounces. Miss Sherman and Miss Brooks, of New York, were greatly admired for their elaborate toilettes. Miss McDowell, Mrs. Senator Cole, Mrs. Senator Morrill, Mrs. Senator Williams, Mrs. Carl Schurz, Madame Catacazy, La Maguire de Canisy, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Harlan, Miss Schenck, Mme. Blacque (this lady among the very first), Mrs. H. Fish and the Misses Fish, the Misses Blair, and Mrs. Wallach were noticeable for their dress. White, corn colored, glace de mer, and wine-colored silks seemed to be the vogue, and the display of jewels and laces more than ordinary. It is almost invidious to particularize where so much good taste was displayed. In fact, as a whole, the ladies never appeared to like advantage at any similar entertainment this season, notwithstanding its gayety.

With the gentlemen there was a large sprinkling of uniforms—diplomatic, army, and navy. The white cravat style did not prevail to any great extent. The rising generation of future statesmen and warriors did their best at dancing, notwithstanding the room was crowded.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

"OLD POP."

He Declines Honors Bestowed Upon Him by the Legislature of Tennessee.

The fact has been published that General George H. Thomas had offered to remove his picture from the State Library at Nashville, Tenn., and refund to the State the money expended to procure it; also the fact that he proposed to return to Tennessee the gold medal presented to him by the Legislature of that State in 1866. The following is his letter making known his intentions:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31—Hon. D. A. Dunn—Dear Sir:—I received your favor of the 20th yesterday, and as I am sure of your friendly feeling toward me, I take great pleasure in giving you my reasons for offering to refund to the present Legislature of Tennessee the cost of the portrait of myself ordered to be painted by the Legislature of 1866, and remove it from the library of the Capitol of your State. I will premise by stating that, although I regretted at the time that the Legislature of 1866 had ordered, by joint resolution, a portrait of me to be painted and placed in the State Library, yet, being convinced it was done through motives of friendship and esteem, the joint resolution having been passed without my knowledge, I felt a natural delicacy in declining a compliment so unexpected, assured as I was of the sincerity of the act. From that day until the extraordinary proceedings had in the present Legislature, I had been led to believe that the act of the Legislature of 1866 had been generally approved throughout the State. On being informed of those recent proceedings, self-respect, as well as a proper appreciation of the act of the Legislature of 1866, required that I should relieve the members of the present Legislature from the possibility of seeing a disagreeable picture every time they went into the State Library. The same reasons impelled me to inform the Speaker that I shall return the medal as soon as I can get to New York, where I had it deposited last spring, before leaving the East to assume duty on this coast. Now, let me assure you that, in taking the course I have, I disclaim any intention whatever to reject the compliment extended to me by the Legislature of 1866, but simply wish to return to the Legislature which repudiates their act, as far as in my power to do so, compensation for what they seem to consider a wrong perpetrated by a former Legislature on the people of the State in my behalf. I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General United States Army.

HIGH DOINGS.

Important Chinese Habeas Corpus Case in San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of January 17 says:—

An application was made on Saturday to Judge McKinstry, of the Twelfth District Court, for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of thirty-six Chinese woman. The application was made by Dudley and Hall, attorneys, on behalf of Chinamen who claim to have come from China for the purpose of rescuing some forty women, the wives and daughters of respectable men, who were kidnapped and brought by force to this city. It was alleged that thirty-six of these women were imprisoned and detained at a house on St. Louis alley. On Saturday evening several Deputy Sheriffs, with the Chinamen who sued out the writ, left the City Hall in carriages and proceeded to St. Louis alley. The officers were compelled to force their way to the upper portion of the building referred to by breaking open a trap door which covered the top of the stairway. Considerable commotion and excitement were produced, but no violent opposition was made to the Deputy Sheriffs. Several women escaped from the building and eleven were placed in the carriages and taken to the County Jail. They appeared to be terrified at the movements of the officers. Officer Taggart and several policemen interposed and questioned the authority of the Deputy Sheriffs, but on hearing that they were acting under authority from Judge McKinstry, took no further part than to follow the carriages to the County Jail, from which they were ejected when they attempted to enter. These women are said to sell at about $400 per head in the San Francisco market, and although the mail steamers, with present facilities, are able to bring them out at very low figures, and they arrive by hundreds every month, there is no decrease in their market value. In the present case, those who seemed to have had control of the kidnapped women allege that the parties who procured the habeas corpus merely wish to get possession of the women for their pecuniary value.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

Holocaust of the Innocents—Three Children Burned to Death.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows from Lyons, Indiana:—A sad occurrence happened in our neighborhood on Thursday evening. Thomas Vansickle's three children were burned to death yesterday evening. In the afternoon Mrs. Vansickle went over to her father's house, about one mile from home. After she was gone one of her neighbor women went to Vansickle's to return some smoothing-irons, and found the three children alone and the door closed. She was urged by the oldest little girl to remain with them until her mother returned; but she went home, and in fifteen minutes after she looked towards Vansickle's house, and could see the smoke coming out at the roof of the house. She raised the alarm, and Mr. Vansickle, who was at work half a mile off, saw the fire about the same time and ran to save his children. Quite a number arrived about the same time.

Mr. Vansickle opened the door and saw his infant, seven months of age, struggling, and heard its screams, and rushed in to save it, but was so badly stifled with the smoke and flames that he ran out without it, and a young lady present screamed at him, "For God's sake, go in and get the child." He made a second effort, and brought it out alive, but badly burned.

He called for his other children, aged respectively two years and four years, but they failed to answer, or they could have been saved.

After the house had burned down their bodies were found where they had taken refuge, under the bed. Their arms and legs were burned to cinders, and their heads were badly charred. The poor little creatures had perhaps played with the fire until the house began to burn, and they took refuge from the flames under the bed.

The occurrence has thrown the entire community into mourning, and the parents are frantic with grief.

The poor little children were all put in one coffin, and interred yesterday evening.

A WOMAN LAWYER.

A Bohemian on Phebe Couzins.

Don Piatt, in a letter reporting the incidents of the woman suffrage meeting in Washington, says:—

I was very weary of the whole concern, when at the close I received a tonic from Mother Stanton, in her introduction of Miss Phebe Couzins, Esq., of St. Louis. This young woman, who is studying law in Missouri, is, I should say, looking at her through my opera glass, about twenty-one years of age. She is tall, well formed, and possessed of a strikingly handsome face. The chin rounds out a little too much, but makes the base so necessary to a determined character. The mouth, expressive enough, suffers from the chin, and inclines to dish. The face is a fair oval, rather long, and the nose, like General Fremont, fails to assert itself sufficiently. But a woman with a delicate complexion and a glorious pair of eyes, such as Miss Couzins has, is beautiful. Her hair is of the raven hue, and her heavy eyebrows and lashes give force to one of the most intellectual faces I ever looked on. She approached the stand with timid gracefulness, that won all hearts before she said a word—and then assuming, apparently without design, an exquisite pose, she opened her lips, and the sweet voice came ringing out, like coins dropped down a many fathomed well.

By Jove, there is no use in my attempting to criticize that address. All knowledge was won out of me through my admiration. It was the loveliest thing I ever saw, and the sweetest I ever heard. Go thy ways, Phebe, conquering and to conquer. A platoon of such advocates would carry suffrage as a south wind carries odors, blessed and blessing.

Her elocution was perfect. Towards the close of her effort she quoted a paragraph from Parker Pillsbury. It was like a setting of poor words in the sweetest of melodies. Parker actually shone in his poverty, for she gave him such an air of earnest simplicity.

Go thy ways, fair Phebe. The law will take the bloom from thy face, softness from thy voice, and dry up or destroy all the fascinating qualities of young womanhood. But these precious things go any way, so there is small difference in the end.

THE WILKES-BRUCE LIBEL SUIT.

A New Arena for the Sporting Fraternity—Acquittal of Bruce—One Sporting Man Loses $5000 on the Result.

The chamber of the Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday with prominent sporting men and politicians, who had gathered to hear the conclusion of the libel suit of Sandford D. Bruce and George Wilkes. At the opening of the Court many bets were made by some of the sporting men on the result. One man bet $500 to $100 that Bruce would be convicted. This was promptly covered. At 11 o'clock Judge Clark began summing up for the defense. He spoke of his embarrassment in addressing the jury, resulting from his lack of preparation in consequence of his being called in the case only the day before, and also to his being a stranger, while the District Attorney was well known to all the jury. He would not put in any testimony for the defense, but would depend upon the weakness of the case for the prosecution. He said that the alleged libel was an answer to some article which must have appeared in some paper, and the testimony of the prosecution was that no article whatever, in any way attacking or referring to the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, had been published in Mr. Wilkes' paper. Parts of the article more grossly libellous than those referred to in the indictment it was not asserted referred to Mr. Wilkes. Judge Garvin closed for the people. Betting still even; excitement high. His Honor charged the jury, succinctly describing the rights of the public press and those of the private citizen, and commenting upon the difference between high-toned, independent journalism and the blackmailing lampooning of obscure and disreputable newspapers in this country.

When the jury went out heavy odds were offered in favor of an acquittal, with no takers. Those who had previously given odds began to hedge. After an absence of about three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned and rendered a verdict of not guilty. In one instance a prominent sporting man lost five thousand dollars. Others lost and won in smaller or in larger sums. The good-natured, eminent counsellor, the Hon. William F. Howe, went a fifty on the result, and, with his customary luck, won. Some sporting men learned yesterday the truth of the old proverb that nothing is so uncertain as the verdict of a jury.

—A Catholic priest in California recently seized some Protestant books which had been lent to a child of Catholic parents, who attended a Methodist Sunday school, and burned them.

WHIPPING A DEACON.

A Maternal Backslider Calls Her Son Out of Meeting and Cowhides Him—Divine Services Broken Up.

There is a place three or four miles from this city known as Christmas Woods. It is a colony of negroes, and has gained quite a notoriety in the courts as a place of continued turmoil and outlawry. There is a deacon, and the name of the anomalous individual is Albert Price.

Contrary to the general course of things, old Mrs. Price did not sanction this advancement of of her son in the estimation of his brethren, but sought to displace him. Failing in this, she tried persuasion, but her son had firmly made up his mind to disavow the nefarious practices of his ancestors and reform. This embarkation from the innate principles of her clan the old lady could not stand, and determined to bring her ungrateful son back at all hazards, so last Sunday she visited the church, where Albert was leading in prayer, and, calling him to the door, whipped out a venemous cowhide from under her calico apron and administered the stripes to his back without mercy.

Of course the Divine services were broken up in a jiffy, and the whole congregation was in confusion at such an extraordinary proceeding. The pious Albert disappeared, and the consternated church-members went home. The matter would have stopped here but for the old virago of a woman, who threatened excommunication to her undutiful son. She declared that he couldn't live "in dem parts till he learned some sense." Albert, hearing of this, came to town and procured a peace warrant against his mother.

A deputy constable, armed with the document, repaired to the notorious locality and brought the old lady to town. She was arraigned before Justice Clement and confronted by her son. Her tongue ran at a terrible rate, and she abused him unmercifully. The pious deacon of Christmas Woods Church was charged with practices unbecoming such an official, but the impeachment coming from such a source is not likely to hurt him in the estimation of his congregation. His mother was held in $300 bonds to be of good behavior and let her son alone for six months.—*Louisville Journal.*

SINGULAR MURDER.

A Man Assassinated for Prosecuting a Criminal.

The particulars of a shocking murder about four miles from Randolph, in Tennessee, have been furnished the Memphis *Sun*. The victim's name is J. J. Ralph, a well-known farmer in that section of country. On last Monday evening, about night fall, Mr. Ralph left his house to go to the stable to feed his stock. He had not been out of the house for many minutes when two shots were heard, and his wife, becoming uneasy, started out in search of him. He was found near the cattle pen, weltering in his own blood, his eyes fixed in death, and two bullet holes in his body; had been robbed after being shot. About $150 in money, which he had on his person, had disappeared; also a couple of Derringer pistols, and a Colt's repeater. About eight months ago he had a very fine mule stolen from him. He, after obtaining information from a criminal then in jail, pursued the thief to Kentucky, recovered the mule and prosecuted the thief, Tom Clemens, in Judge Rive's Court, and obtained his conviction. Clemens, however, appealed his sentence to the Supreme Court. About three weeks ago there was a general jail delivery in the town of Covington, during which Clemens and the criminal who gave such information as to lead to his conviction both escaped. During that time, nothing has been seen of them, although the citizens thereabouts felt confident that both thieves were prowling in the vicinity. Some of them thought that this boded no good to Ralph, and so advised him. Ralph, however, did not pay much attention to it, save to arm himself in case of an emergency. A few days afterward the worst predictions of his friends were verified, and Ralph met his tragic end as we have already detailed. The country was scoured for the murderers, but up to the time our informant left neither of them had been found. The general impression is that the assassins, after doing their bloody work, had everything previously arranged, and as soon as completed they left the county. The deceased was a young man not long married, and had no children.

GENERALITIES.

Peabody a Pensioner.

It is not generally known, I believe, that the late George Peabody was a Government pensioner. George served in the war of 1812 as a private soldier, and received a pension from the Government yearly down to his death, also a land bounty warrant. He was as particular in procuring the pension when it was due as he was in meeting obligations involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. As an instance of the closeness of the man in his business transactions, it is told that in the course of his dealings he suffered a certain important account to remain unadjusted a long time simply because the figures fell short thirteen dollars in a transaction of one hundred thousand dollars. His relatives in Peabody, Mass., think he should have made a provision in his will covering his funeral expenses. According to the plans laid out, the expenses will nearly absorb the sum willed by him to those who are required to bury him. His sister, Mrs. Daniels, formerly a Russell, unsuccessfully attempted to make the funeral arrangements a strictly sectarian affair. This sister the committee have found a tough subject to deal with, on account of her peculiarities.—*Boston Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

A Courageous Thief Catcher.

A few evenings since Mr. Frank H. Page, living at No. 105 Clinton place, New York, heard a gentleman who lives on an upper floor of the house shouting "Burglars! burglars!" and entreating Page to come to his assistance. The latter ran up stairs, barely escaping on his way a blow from a large bottle of medicine which the gentleman in his wrath had thrown at the burglars. Reaching the upper hall-way, Mr. Page saw the retreating forms of two men escaping through the scuttle in the roof. He pursued them across the roofs of several adjoining houses, making several perilous leaps as he did so. Arriving at a remarkably steep slate-roofed building, he grabbed at both, and had he not slipped he thinks he would have captured them both. He held on to one of them, however, who struggled in his grasp, the combatants slipping meanwhile closer and closer to the edge of the roof. In this dangerous situation, threatening a terrible death to one or both—for the building was a high one—Mr. Page managed to steady himself, and finally dragged his prisoner back into the house. He then called a policeman, and gave the fellow into custody. His accomplice escaped.

California Gold.

The *Alta California* gives the mining statistics of California for 1869, and says there was no important change since 1868, except a slight decline in placer productions the precise amount of which is not ascertainable, and a slight increase in the yield of the quartz mines. The treasure exports were $37,287,117, and the receipts were $51,236,769, including about $12,000,000 from Nevada, $4,182,055 imports, and $3,042,540 brought by coast steamers, mostly from Oregon and Idaho. This leaves about $32,000,000 as the product of the State of California, and about $47,095,000 produced in all the Pacific States and Territories. One of the chief events of the year has been the resumption of profitable work on the Mariposa estate, which had not produced enough to pay expenses for the last five years.

—A Louisville paper announces that "Professor Chase, at the head of 150 pretty, intelligent school girls, marched down Jefferson street yesterday, and attracted great attention and admiration." We do not see why Professor Chase monopolized all the attention and admiration.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Navy Yard Hands Discharged—The Cause of Southern Education—St. Louis Free Traders—A Battle with the Indians—Impartial Suffrage in Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Accident to the U. S. Steamer Alaska.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The new United States second-rate screw steamer Alaska left Boston a few days since on her trial trip to New York. When but 24 hours out from Boston the felting on the top of one of the boilers caught fire, and being in close proximity with the berth deck rendered the steamer in immediate danger. A portion of the deck was cut away, and several streams of water being imminent poured upon it saved the vessel from destruction. The only damage sustained was from the sudden expanion and contraction of the boiler by the water. She is now at New York, where a week or two will be needed to again fit her for sea.

Expenditures of the Navy Department.

Secretary Robeson has transmitted to the House of Representatives (in compliance with a resolution on the 17th inst., on motion of Mr. Schomaker, asking whether the expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, exceeded the amount appropriated) a statement showing that the expenditures exceeded the amount appropriated ($17,356,350·18) $2,644,407·79.

The average monthly expenditure for eight months of the year (July to March) was $1,735,600·77, and for the remaining four months (March to June) was $1,528,987·95.

The Hargrave Whisky Meter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Commissioner Delano has ordered the liquor meter of Mr. Hargrave, of Boston, to be attached to a distillery, with a view to test it practically. He is much pleased with Mr. Hargrave's invention, a working model of which has been on exhibition at the Revenue Office for some days. This meter can be furnished at a cost of five hundred dollars each, and is pronounced by the Commissioner the most complete one he has yet seen.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Commander James E. Greene has been ordered to the command of the South Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, with the Congress as flagship.

Lieutenant Charles A. Stockton has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Congress.

FROM THE WEST.

Anti-Protectionists in Councils.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The Anti-Protection Association had a large meeting at the Masonic Hall to-night, many leading merchants being present. Speeches were made by Mayor Cole, A. W. Alexander, and Hon. Dan. Morrison, of Ill. The latter made an elaborate speech, reviewing G. B. Stebbins, and giving much information in regard to the operations of a high tariff on iron, leather, farming, and other interests. Mr. Alexander treated the subject of the relation of wages to international and home trade, and laid down propositions showing that protection reduced wages.

Skating Rink Burned.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—The Detroit skating rink, owned by S. H. Davis & Co., was burned to-night, loss, $10,000; insurance, $5000.

Expedition Against the Indians—A Battle.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 27.—On January 15 an expedition against certain tribes of Indians who had been stealing stock and murdering whites for several months left Fort Shaw, under command of Colonel Baker, and comprising four companies of the 2d Cavalry and one company of the 13th Infantry. An Indian arrived at Fort Benton to-day and reports that early on the morning of January 23 Colonel Baker captured Bear Chief's camp of over thirty lodges, and killed men, women, and children. No quarter was given, and only six or eight men escaped. Bear Chief was amongst the killed. He is known to have murdered several whites. Colonel Baker's loss was trifling. The other tribes of the Blackfeet on hearing of the affair immediately hastened to reach the British possessions, but it is understood that the expedition had received permission to cross the boundary in pursuit. This report is confirmed by other arrivals at Fort Benton.

The Pawnee Raiders.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Reliable information received at Omaha from the Pawnee reservation shows that a report of disaster to the Pawnee raiders was exaggerated. Four Indians had their feet and hands frozen and were unable to reach the reservation; the others arrived safely. They captured one hundred and twenty-nine ponies from friendly Indians on the Arkansas, but claim that they had no fight.

A Religious Defaulter.

Flaney E. Kingsmore, late treasurer of the South Congregational Church, has been arrested, charged with being a defaulter to the church in the sum of $24,000. The defalcation is covered by false entries.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

House Demolished by a Freight Car.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A dwelling house in Chelsea was partially demolished yesterday afternoon by a freight car of the Eastern Road, which run off the track and went smashing into the house.

Educational Meeting.

At a public meeting of friends of education at the South, held last night, a large number of distinguished philanthropists were present. Addresses were made by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Rev. George L. Chauncy, and John S. Langston, of Berlin College, a colored lawyer. A letter was read from General O. O. Howard, indorsing the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Discharge of Hands at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 28.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard for the discharge of six hundred workmen, principally in the construction and steam engineering departments.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Colored Suffrage in Tennessee.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—The negro suffrage question is settled in Tennessee whether the amendment carries or not. A test question came up this afternoon in convention upon the adoption of the committee's report. A discussion long and hot took place. Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson made a powerful speech in behalf of colored suffrage. The enemy made a desperate fight, in vain. The vote stood, for suffrage, 53 against, 20. President Brown is absent on account of sickness, but will support the measure. The negroes are in high spirits.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84½. Railways quiet. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅞@12d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Sales for the week, 97,000 bales. Exports, 13,000 bales. Stock, 300,000 bales, including 114,000 of American. Receipts for the week, 28,000 bales, including 8000 from America. Corn, 27s. 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 28—11·30 A. M.—Tallow declining. Turpentine, 30s.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 85c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum opened firm at 59¾f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.

The Philadelphia Money market continues exceptionally easy, the business and speculative demand combined being insufficient to absorb the loanable supply, and, as is usual in the lack of harmony betwen supply and demand, the rates are unsteady and nominal, but invariably in favor of borrowers. This condition of the market is in striking contrast with that of last month, when borrowers could not obtain money without hard begging and very severe shaving. The position of borrowers and lenders is reversed, but unfortunately the condition of trade renders the plethora of capital of little value.

We quote call loans nominal at 5 per cent. and discounts easy at 7 or 8 per cent. for choice paper.

Gold opened at 121¼ and advanced to 121¾. The market is rather quiet.

Government bonds are active, and prices at noon to-day show an advance of ¼ on closing quotations yesterday.

There was some activity at the Stock Board, but prices were weak. City loans were quiet and unchanged. Sales of the 6s, new issues, at 100⅝, with 97⅛ bid for the old. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 92¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was quiet, selling at 47⅞ and closing at 47⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was in demand at a slight decline: sales at 55¼. Minehill Railroad was taken at 51½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53⅝. 53½ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were no sales. 6½ was bid for Schuylkill, 14 for preferred do., and 33¾ for Lehigh.

In miscellaneous shares there were sales of Mechanics' Bank at 31⅛, and of Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 20.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	100¾	5 sh Penna R.	56⅜
$300 do	100¾	3 do	56⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	93	100 do	860wn. 56¼
$1000 Leh V n bds		100 do	b30. 56⅜
Cp	93¾	100 do	860wn. 56¼
$2000 Leh 6s, 84	84	100 do	b30. 56⅜
$500 Leh gold L	92¾	300 do	b5. 56¼
$1000 Pa 1st mt	97¾	1 sh Minehill R.	
100 sh Read.	860wn. 47¾		850wn. 51¾
200 do	b5. 47¾	1 do	51¾
100 do	bd. 47·69	41 sh Leh V R	53½
100 do	b30. 47·69	15 sh Mech Bk	b5. 31¾
100 do	47¾	50 sh Sp & Pine	20

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	121¼	11·00 A. M	121¼
10·02 "	121¼	11·20 "	121¼
10·40 "	121¼	11·30 "	121¼
10·45 "	121¼	11·50 "	121¼

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@116; do., 1864, 115¼@115½; do., 1865, 115¾@116; do., July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¼@115; do., 1868, 114¾@115; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Cur. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 121¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@116; do. 1864, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, 115½@115¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114¾@115; do. July, 1868, 114¾@115; 5s, 10-40, 112¾@113¼. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¼@111¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118¾; do. 1862, 115¾@116; do. 1864, 115¼@115¾; do. 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114¾@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¼@121¾; Silver, 116¼@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $805@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $690@710.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.—Seeds—Cloverseed is less active, but firm at $7·75@8·15, the latter rate for choice; Timothy is nominal at $4·37½@4·75; Flaxseed is held at $2·20@2·25.

The Flour market is without perceptible change, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchase principally of the medium grades of winter wheat families. Sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·50@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25, and fancy brands at $5·50@7·50, according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $4·87½.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is not much activity. Sales of good and prime Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·28. Rye is held at 98c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand, but the offerings are light. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow in the cars at 87@90c. for damp and prime dry lots. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 53@55c.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of wood and iron-bound at 97c.@$1.

—Arkansas makes a loud call for school

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE VIRGINIA BILL SIGNED—THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant has signed the Virginia bill, and the State will of course submit to the unjust conditions imposed upon her by a tyrannical and domineering Congress. Similar conditions will be exacted, and the tyranny be in like manner submitted to, in Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas; when this infamous business of "reconstruction" will be finally consummated.

But the hour of triumph will be the turning point in the political tide, and the fortunes of the Republican party will begin to decline from the moment that the subjugation of the South seems complete. Vaulting ambition will find that it has overleaped itself and fallen on the other side. This device of universal negro suffrage will return to plague the inventors.

We are not blind to the seeming security for their unhallowed work in which the Republican party thinks itself so strongly intrenched. That party, at present, holds possession of every branch of the Government. The Presidency is theirs for three years from the 3d of next March. Their majority in the Senate is so large that, considering the long terms of the Senators, it will take at least four years to destroy it. When the present vacancies in the Supreme Court are filled, they will have seven of the nine judges of that tribunal; and considering the advanced age of one of the remaining two, there is perhaps more than an even chance that they will have eight of the nine before President Grant goes out of office. With such advantages on the side of the Republicans, it would of course be futile for the Democratic party to begin a new agitation for the repeal of the reconstruction acts. Negro suffrage is certain to prevail in the South until after the next Presidential election; and it is quite certain that the Democratic party will not make that an issue in the next national canvass.

The Southern blacks will all participate in the next Presidential election; but the Democratic party in the South will divide the negro vote and control enough of it to secure every Southern State for the Democratic candidate. By this means we shall not only elect the President, but revolutionize the Senate even before the terms of the carpet-bag Senators expire. The Southern Senators, if they wish to continue in political life, cannot afford to be in opposition to the preponderating public sentiment of their own States. Even the malignant Brownlow is falling under the suspicion of the radicals since the conservative triumph in Tennessee. In all the reconstructed States, the first elections which take place after their admission will bring the Democratic party into power, and the Legislatures will steadily instruct their Senators in Congress to vote for the favorite measures of the South.

In future elections, the Republicans will have lost the advantages which enabled them to carry so many Southern States in the first organization of their new governments. The Freedmen's Bureau, by which the negroes were fed, clothed, and protected, was a vast electioneering engine which enabled the Republican party to conduct its canvass in those States at the expense of the Federal Government. They will find it no easy matter to raise several millions a year for election expenses in the South out of their own private pockets. Moreover, the Southern elections have been conducted under military supervision, and carried by military terror and coercion. The registration of voters was made by military authority; appointees of the military officers superintended the polls, counted the votes, made the returns, and the commanding genrral has certified and declared the result. Hereafter the Republican party will have no such advantages. They can neither lure the negroes by rations and flattery nor overbear and silence the whites by menace and military violence. The Republicans will never carry another election in the South after all the States are readmitted.

The Southern Democrats will possess great advantages for influencing and controlling the negroes. The prolonged perfidy, tyranny, and malignity of Congress have made the respectable white population of the South unanimous in their detestation of the Republican party, so that the whole weight of white influence will be cast into one scale. If there were two considerable parties among the Southern whites, the anti radical pressure upon the negro mind would not be so uniform, constant, and effective as it is likely to prove when all the wealth, intelligence, respectability, and political skill of the Southern communities contribute to surround the negroes with a Democratic atmosphere. Most of the negroes are laborers for wages, and the whites will exert all the influence of intelligent employers over ignorant employes. When the negroes get into difficulty and need loans, they will borrow of the whites, who will exert all the influence of debtors over creditors. The negroes are, after their rude fashion, a very religious and emotional race; and liberal contributions by the whites for the support of their preachers and churches, will win their hearts and lay them under obligations of which they will not be unmindful in the elections. The negroes are fond of excitement, and great lovers of good cheer, and nothing will be easier than for the Southern politicians to practise upon this weak side of their character. If the elections are made festive enough; if they are gay with processions, banners, and music; if great barbacues are held, at which fat oxen are roasted whole and liquors poured out in profusion, and prominent parts are assigned to the negroes in conducting such jovialities, there will be little difficulty in controlling negro votes. Nearly all the property in the South is in the hands of Democrats, and it is only the Democratic party that can make a great and captivating display in this kind of electioneering festivities. To suppose that they will not have a powerful effect in Southern politics, would evince great ignorance of the negro character.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The next House of Representatives may prove to be a body of extraordinary importance, for it will not only have to legislate upon subjects of unusual magnitude, but it may have to elect a President.

The evidences of wide diversities of opinion on leading questions become day by day more apparent in each of the political parties. These diversities break out in the debates of Congress and of State Legislatures, in the messages of Governors and the resolutions of conventions, through the columns of public journals and the speeches of private individuals. The opinions of the Western Democracy, for example, are decidedly opposed to those of the Eastern in regard to the proper mode of reducing the national debt and enlarging the volume of the currency; while, on the other hand, the Western Republicans differ from the Eastern quite as seriously on free trade and a high protective tariff. Indeed, the Western leaders of both parties are more in accord with one another on financial and commercial subjects than with distinguished members of their respective organizations on this side of the Alleghanies.

So, too, we find antagonistic opinions between the North and the South on reconstruction, the validity of the so-called carpet-bag governments, the permanency of the fifteenth amendment, and the admission of the whole body of the late rebels to the right to vote and hold office. If we are to trust the most solemn declarations of the leaders of those peculiar elements below the Potomac and the Ohio, upon which the Democracy must rely for a party in that section of the Union, they intend to accept in good faith the whole series of reconstruction measures. On the other hand, magnates of the Northern Democracy seem ready to stake the triumph of the party on the success of a fierce crusade against these measures.

Now, though these four factions have some points of agreement, they exhibit so many more of antagonism that it seems hardly possible to preserve old party organizations intact after the pressure exercised by the great exigencies of the last dozen years is removed. There is, therefore, a serious probability that we may see four formidable candidates in the field for the next Presidency, instead of only two.

Our history records several occasions of this sort. The most conspicuous was in 1824, at the general dissolution of old parties near the close of Monroe's administration, an epoch, by-the-by, very similar to the present. Five candidates entered the lists—Jackson, Adams, Crawford, Clay, and Calhoun. The last named soon retired, leaving the other four to contend for the prize. Crawford was the regular Democratic candidate, Adams represented the policy and the wishes of Monroe, Jackson reflected the passions and the enthusiasm of the West, while Clay, who had long been the eloquent advocate in Congress of a protective tariff and internal improvements, relied upon his personal popularity.

The result of the struggle is instructive. The caucus candidate of the Democracy was beaten for the first time in twenty-four years, Crawford receiving only 41 votes. Clay got but 37, while Jackson obtained 99, and Adams 84. There being no choice by the Presidential Electors, the names of the three highest candidates were sent to the House of Representatives, when Adams, through the aid of Clay, was chosen, thus giving occasion for a cry of bargain and corruption against those eminent statesmen that rang through the land for a dozen years afterwards.

For all substantial purposes, Crawford and Adams were regular candidates of the two parties; yet the large majority of the people ignored their claims; and why? Because the ancient *regime* in each party had lost its prestige; and, more especially, because the issues out of which sprang the war with England in 1812, and on which the two parties had been divided, had passed away, and the people would not tolerate further contention about them, but demanded a reorganization of parties, and the consideration of the new questions then rising for settlement.

Is not the nation just entering upon a state of affairs analogous to that which marked the Jackson and Adams epoch? Do party leaders believe they can carry the two old political organizations unbroken through the coming campaign? Let them look to the materials that will compose the next House, for it is very likely to be called upon to elect the next President.

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW CONFLICT WITH THE MORMONS?

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Cullom's bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah has evoked from the Mormons a fierce protestation that they will fight sooner than submit to it. The whole temper of Brigham Young and of his people upon the subject is defiant and belligerent. To all appearance it must soon become a practical question whether the measure is to be pushed to a bloody issue.

This question could be settled forthwith if it could rest only on the two fixed points that polygamy is a monstrous evil, and that the authority of the Government ought to prevail within its own territories. But these are not necessarily the controlling considerations. They do not control in our wars with Indians, who murder, scalp, pillage, and burn, and practise other evils quite as bad, perhaps, as polygamy, and who, though living within the national territories, are equally defiant of the national authority. Our attitude towards the Indians is determined not simply by general principles, either moral or political, but by considerations of expediency. In considering whether to fight any tribe of them, we ask whether our object can be gained by war and by war only, and whether it is worth the expenditure of blood and treasure necessary to accomplish it. When we are forced to a negative conclusion in these respects, we pronounce the war bad policy, and abstain from it. Why should we not apply something of the same method to our relations to those other anomalous people of our Western wilderness? We bear in mind that the Indian evils are not of a permanent character—that they must pass away as the country becomes more settled, and the Indians more exposed to the influences of civilization. Why may we not as well avail ourselves of Time as an ally against the Mormons? Why need we in their case any more resort to violence to forestall results which anyhow are inevitable?

It is as certain as anything can be, that Mormon heathenism is as short-lived as Indian savagery. We have only to wait for that great inlet of civilization, the Pacific Railroad, to get at its full work, when we shall see the beginning, in Utah, of a quick assimilation with the life, habits and laws of the rest of the country. Polygamy and every other relic of barbarism would soon melt away. We have already seen much of this operation, even before the road has attained its development. Our Salt Lake City correspondent has been constantly chronicling different forms of disaffection in the Territory with the established order of things, and a growing disposition to form independent opinions, more in conformity with the spirit and conscience of the age. There can be no doubt that the increasing contiguity with civilization is producing a solvent effect upon Mormonism. But even apart from that, the nature of its own system is necessarily short-lived. It is too rotten, inherently, to last. Like every other system opposed to Divine law, it carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction, and in due time must perish, whatever man does, or fails to do. They every way miss the point who argue against Mormonism as a foul stain which must endure forever unless exterminated by the strong arm. We must not forget that, if let alone, it cannot, at the worst, survive another generation.

We have tried the strong arm already with no good result. The anti-Mormon war, during the Presidency of Mr. Fillmore, was conducted with all the efficiency possible at that day, under very able commanders and with almost unlimited expense. It made no impression of any lasting value. The only gain that came from it fell into the hands of an insatiate horde of army contractors. And they are the very gentry nowadays who care most to see the experiment repeated. We believe that our present finances do not warrant it, and are quite as sure that no true interests of the country require it.

SENATOR REVEL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Senator Revel is daily expected to make his appearance in Washington. As the first colored man ever elected to the United States Senate, there is an exceptional interest in the event. There is not the slightest doubt that he will be received with all proper courtesy and treated with due respect. There is yet some legislation required in regard to the admission of the representatives of the State of Mississippi, from which he has been elected; but it will not need much time for its accomplishment; and immediately thereafter Senator Revel will take his seat with his colleague, Senator Alcorn, in the Senate. We have not heard much of Senator Revel, but those things we have heard of him are calculated to give assurance that he is well fitted for the position to which he has been elected.

In the first place he is reported to be a thoroughly respectable man; and this is saying much in days like these, when we see so many men who are not respectable elected to high office. Moreover, he is not only possessed of this intrinsic qualification, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that it has brought its reward, for a writer who knows him declares that he is respected by whites and blacks alike. This is certainly a most desirable thing for a Senator; and we should think even more highly than we now do of the Senate if the same remark could be made of every one of its members. In the second place, Senator Revel appears to be a man of character and principle. We infer this from his life-long devotion to moral labors. In his youth, he gratified his craving for knowledge by studying in various schools and seminaries, and as soon as he was properly prepared he became a teacher and preacher, in which pursuits he has spent the greater part of his life, and in which he has accomplished a large amount of good, not only by his sermons, but by organizing churches. These are strong points in favor of the new Senator. It is something, in these days of corruption, to be able to point to an honorable life and a career of service in the cause of humanity and morals. We should think even more highly than we now do of the Senate if every one of its members had a record of this kind. In the third place, Senator Revel appears to be a truly loyal man. He was a resident of Maryland when the war broke out, and he at once took an active part in raising colored troops for the defense of the Union. Subsequently we hear of his activity in various loyal works. After the capture of Vicksburg, he assisted the Provost-Marshal in his duties, and at several other points he rendered important service to the Union authorities. This is another strong point in favor of the new Senator, and will bring him high credit in a body all of whose members (including Garret Davis) boast of their loyal devotion to the Union. In the fourth place, Senator Revel is a man who has had some experience in public life and in minor official positions. He was a member of the City Council of Natchez, where his friends say he served with honor, and he was also elected to the State Senate of Mississippi. So that he is not an absolute novice in politics, and this, also, is a point in his advantage as a Senator.

Taking all these things into consideration, we see many reasons to believe that Senator Revel will prove to be an excellent Senator—that he will do nothing to degrade the body of which he is a member, but that, on the contrary, he will be a credit to it. A Senator who is at once a man of principle, of loyalty, of respectability, of Christian morality, of experience and intelligence, need not be afraid to take his place in the highest legislative body in the world.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the eighth and final account of ELI K. PRICE and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., surviving executors of the last will and testament of EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in their hands, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, February 8, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 28 fmw 5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 8t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.
1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOS. F. MARCER,
1223 City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
1 24mw6t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf5

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3f

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26f

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
60,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William H. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary.	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 275 Policies issued first six months; over $500 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27 f

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,850,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Ressler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 15
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary 6

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,033,629 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,742 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $22,799 13.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards.	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 13 19f

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30f

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, 141
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 23 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6f PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.
GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING,
No. 1262 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

TO ALL WANT

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The alarm of fire last evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of Gallagher's stable, in Lindell street.

—John McLaughlin, a carpenter, fell from a building Twenty-second street, below Race, on Wednesday, and was much injured, one of his wrists being broken.

—A large meeting of the Knights of St. Crispin was held last evening at National Hall, for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion in relation to the present grievances resulting from an attempt to reduce their wages.

—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, William Patton, while gunning in a skiff at the mouth of the Schuylkill, accidentally shot and killed his companion, William Seeds, otherwise known as the "Jersey Boy."

—The eighty-fourth anniversary of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons was held last evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, James J. Barclay; Vice-Presidents, Joseph R. Chandler, William S. Perot; Treasurer, William Duane; Secretaries, John J. Lytle, Edward Townsend; Counsellors, Henry J. Williams, Charles Gibbons.

—An adjourned meeting of the oil manufacturers and dealers was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 132 South Second street. A memorial was adopted, requesting the Legislature not to pass the petroleum bill now before, and in lieu thereof to pass an act forbidding the manufacture of oil that will not stand a fire test of one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit.

—Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Taylor continued his investigation into the cause of the death of Dennis Corkrey. David Collins, Mary Comfort, Cecilia Lanmon and Joseph Bauer, Jr., testified, their evidence being corroborative of that already published, as to the trouble on the pavement, at Fifth street and Girard avenue, on Sunday night last. Bauer testified that he saw Quick after he stabbed Corkrey, and that he appeared to be drunk. Quick caught him, and said to a companion "I guess this is one that tackled us," but upon being spoken to in German, let go of Bauer.

—The newly-elected officers of the District Grand Lodge, No. 3, I. O. Bnai Berith, to serve during 1870, are as follows: G. N. A., Brother Adolf Heineman; G. A., Brother Henry Gasline; G. Y., Brother M. K. Cohn; G. Secretary, Brother Alfred T. Jones; G. B. A., Brother Isaac Saller; G. Sh., Brother S. Saller; G. M., Brother M. Reitlinger. The Order is in a very flourishing condition, and steadily increasing. There are 27 lodges and 1638 members in this district, with an aggregate amount of funds reaching $56,430. Applications were made for chartering four new lodges.

—Last evening, in parlor C of the Continental Hotel, the third annual reunion of the Yale Alumni Association of Philadelphia and vicinity came off. There are upon the roll of this association one hundred and forty names, embracing many held in the highest respect and esteem by our citizens. The pleasures of the social gathering last evening were participated in by about fifty gentlemen, representing all the professions. The tables were spread beautifully and bountifully. The chair was occupied by Judge Strong, President of the society.

—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Union Temporary Home for Children was held yesterday afternoon. There are at present in the Home 63 children, whose ages range from 3 to 12 years. Of these 20 are boys and 43 are girls, all healthy and happy. There has been no sickness during the year just past, and the managers are enabled to congratulate themselves upon the thriving condition of the Home in every respect. They find the accommodations, however, somewhat limited, as their needs increase, and are now considering the propriety of erecting an additional building at the rear of the present one.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅛.

—The franking abolition bill was passed in the House yesterday.

—Farmers in the vicinity of New Britain, Conn., have been ploughing this week.

—Governor Geary sent a message to the Legislature yesterday approving nineteen bills.

—Mr. Dawes replied in the House yesterday to General Butler's speech of the previous day.

—Two banks at Pittsburg were defrauded of large sums of money by means of forged checks. The offender escaped.

—President Grant says he has no intention of recommending to Congress an appropriation for improving the capital.

—At no distant day President Grant expects to see the Cabinet Ministers provided with residences in Washington rent free.

—Prince Arthur yesterday visited the arsenal at Washington, dined with Secretary Fish, and in the evening attended a ball given in his honor by Minister Thornton.

—The Senate resolution giving the contract for the printing of the proceedings of the State Legislature to George Bergner was defeated in the House yesterday.

—In the Georgia House of Representatives yesterday applications for the seats of members declared ineligible were made by the candidates having the next highest vote, but the House refused to allow the claim.

—Over thirty Indian lodges were surprised by the United States troops in Montana recently, and men, women, and children killed, only six or eight men escaping. This was in retaliation for murders and outrages upon whites.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture intimates that he has no seeds, plants, etc., for miscellaneous distribution, and that he can only forward them to regularly constituted agricultural societies and clubs, and correspondents of the department.

—Mr. Corbin made his appearance before the Banking and Currency Committee yesterday, and very unwillingly gave evidence relative to the gold gambling of September last, exculpating the President, but not by any means improving his own reputation.

—Once more the Old Dominion is represented in the halls of Congress. Yesterday, Senator Lewis, and Representatives Platt, Ridgway, and Milnes were sworn in. An objection was made to the swearing in of Mr. Porter, on the ground of his disloyalty. Eventually he was admitted by a large majority.

Foreign Affairs.

—There was no ground for the report of the Pope's death.

—The commercial treaty between France and England was the subject of an excited debate in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

—An international coinage system was discussed in the French Senate yesterday, and a gold coin equivalent to twenty-five francs urged as a universal unit.

—One of the Mobile papers is printed on paper made from the okra plant. The material is appropriate. The paper itself is but mediocre.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of Councils.

Both branches of the city government met yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Samuel W. Cattell in the chair.

The president gave notice that section thirty-one of the rules of the Chamber would be strictly enforced. This prohibited the entrance of parties to the floor other than members of the Legislature, the Mayor and reporters.

The report of the trustees of the Northern Liberty Gas-works was presented, and ordered to be placed on the appendix.

A number of petitions were received.

One asking for a crossing at Market street and Hudson's street. One from the Neptune Hose Company, asking to be relieved from a certain assessment. One from Daniel Dougherty and Lewis Redner, asking permission to lay a wooden pavement on Walnut street below Eighth. Referred.

Mr. Barlow here moved to suspend the rules, in order that an election might be held for two trustees of the City Gas-works, as provided by law. Agreed to.

Mr. Barlow nominated S. S. Kelley and Charles Graeff.

Mr. Hopkins moved that they be elected by acclamation. Agreed to.

The gentlemen were then declared elected by acclamation.

Mr. Plumly offered an ordinance providing for the driving of cattle through the city. The ordinance restricts the driving of cattle through the streets between the hours of eight A. M. and eight P. M. to the thoroughfares south of Washington and north of Norris streets, under a penalty of twenty dollars. Referred to.

Mr. Shoemaker presented an ordinance providing for the payment of counsel engaged by the law department in the suit between the city and the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Mr. Barlow presented an ordinance compelling the citizens of Venango street, between Broad street and the township line, to curb and pave the same.

Mr. Hodgdon presented a resolution calling upon Common Council to change the wording of an advertisement for a water loan, so as to make it read "$3,130,000," instead of "$1,000,000." The gentleman supported this by the statement that the increased demand for water required the erection of additional works.

Mr. Smith gave notice that if a loan of $3,130,000 be authorized, the Chamber should understand that the people of the Twenty-second ward wanted $120,000 of it to furnish their water supply.

Upon vote being taken the resolution was lost by 9 yeas to 15 nays.

The report of the trustees of the Gas Trust was next presented, and ordered to be placed on the appendix.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution providing for the laying of water-pipes in Church street, Manayunk. Referred.

The same gentleman also offered a resolution providing for the placing of a fire-alarm telegraph box in the house of the Good Intent Engine, of Roxborough. Referred.

Also, one providing for the erection of a school-house at Angolia, Twenty-first ward. Referred.

Common Council bills were next taken up. Among them was one making an appropriation to pay fees of jurors of the Supreme Court, which was agreed to.

Also, a resolution of request to the Legislature, asking them to defeat a bill now before them which renders the city liable for all damages incurred by the opening of streets. The resolution was concurred in.

The resolution approving the sureties of the Receiver of Taxes, City Controller and City Commissioner elect was next called up.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Franciscus moved the postponement of the subject, which was agreed to.

The resolution suspending the Harmony and Fame fire companies from service, with loss of appropriation, for three months, was next taken up. Agreed to.

Also, the resolution suspending the United States Engine and Neptune Hose Companies.

Mr. Hopkins moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill relative to the appropriation to the Fire Department for 1870. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Fareira presented a resolution of request to the Legislature, asking for the repeal of the act relative to the Board of City Trusts. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution relative to the right of way of passenger railroad companies. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, Mr. Bardsley in the chair.

The trustees of the Northern Liberties Gas-works made the following report:

Receipts for sales of gas,	$148,608 22	
" " coke, tax, &c.,	9,807 57	
		$158,415 79
Expenditures for work, as per last report, - - -	190,450 70	
Expenditures for work during 1869, - - - -	5,916 58	
		196,367 28
For mains, as per last report,	68,232 23	
" during 1869, -	824 61	
		69,056 84
For services, as per last report,	54,768 81	
" during 1869, -	1,838 74	
		56,607 55
For meters, as per last report,	55,334 43	
" during 1869, -	1,218 25	
		56,552 68
For real estate, as per last report,		31,206 83
For coals on hand at the commencement and received during the year, - -	78,375 77	
For wages, taxes, &c., - -	61,324 10	
		139,699 67

Communications were presented from all sources.

One by Mr. Hanna, from citizens, requested Councils to protest against the passage of a bill before the Legislature exempting property-holders from assessments for opening streets.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution asking the Legislature not to pass the bill. Passed.

Mr. Shields presented a resolution requiring all cab-drivers to have their numbers on their hats or caps. Referred.

Mr. Hetzell presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a law providing that hereafter Select Council shall be composed of fifteen members and Common Council of one member from each ward, and that they shall meet for organization on the first Monday in November.

Messrs. M. Hall Stanton and George D. Young were elected trustees of the Philadelphia Gas-works.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution releasing David M. Beitler, one of the securities of Mr. Liberton. Agreed to.

The Committee on Highways, by Mr. Miller, presented a resolution for the grading of Ninth street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution adverse to the establishment of a line of omnibuses on Broad street. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $16,730 38 to the managers of Wills Hospital.

Mr. Hanna, an ordinance making an appropriation of $113,250 to the fire department for the year 1870. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution restoring the United States engine company to service, and suspending the Neptune hose for two months. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram presented the report of the Philadelphia Gas-works. It contains reports from the cashier and the statement of the sinking fund. The balance of profits for the year were $657,126 99. The engineer's report says the total amount of gas manufactured was 1,163,162,000 cubic feet, being an increase of 96,492,000 over 1868, and the total amount manufactured since the erection of the works 12,671,873,000 cubic feet.

The maximum consumption in twenty-four hours was 5,301,000 cubic feet, and the maximum manufacture 4,819,000. The following statement shows the quantity of materials used in the manufacture and purification of gas:

	Net tons.
Coal in store January 1, 1869, - -	21,985
Coal bought in 1869, - - -	144,181
Total tons, - - - - -	166,166
Coal used in 1869, - - - -	136,502
Coal on hand January 1, 1870, - -	29,664
Total tons, - - - - -	166,166
Lime used, 233,296 bushels.	
	Bushels.
Coke on hand January 1, 1869, - -	8,690
Coke made in 1869, - - - -	4,152,276
Total bushels, - - - -	4,160,876
Coke used under retorts in 1869, - -	2,104,767
Used for boilers, pumps, exhausters, and limekilns, - - - - -	182,125
Coke used in offices, yards, and streets,	58,183
Coke sold in 1869, - - - -	1,699,786
Coke on hand January 1, 1870, - -	116,015
	4,160,876

The number of meters introduced during the year was 4811, making a total of 61,549 in use. The applications for gas have been 14,664. The lights added during the year were 70,017, making a total of 801,877. There are 8127 public lights supplied with gas.

Mr. Calhoun presented an ordinance for the erection of a frame building on School-house lane. Referred.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up:

A resolution to grade and pave sidewalks in Nicetown. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the appointment of a join committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass bills for the erection of a house of correction and the extension of the term of office of the Supervisors of Highways, &c. Agreed to.

Also, one relative to paving streets on township line. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented a petition requesting the Legislature to pass the bill allowing the public to vote on the question of the site of the new public buildings.

A lengthy debate ensued.

Mr. Hetzell moved to make it a joint resolution. Not agreed to.

Select and Common Council went into joint convention for the election of one port warden, two directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and three directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Wm. M. Greiner was elected port warden, Jacob Reigel and O. Howard Wilson were elected directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and Joseph W. Gaskell, J. A. Simpson and John D. Whetham directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The discussion on the resolution of Mr. Hall was resumed. The main question was called, and on the question shall the main question be put, no quorum voting, the roll was called. A quorum not voting, the Chamber adjourned.

Theological Swindlers.

A theological student named Travis has been swindling the people of Kingston, N. Y., to the amount of over $20,000. If these things continue the very name of reverend will become a bugbear against which people will shut their doors as promptly as they would against a burglar.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·14 | MOON RISES..... 4·41
SUN SETS..... 5·13 | HIGH WATER..... 11·17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 6
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 13
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 14
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Etna	Liverpool	New York v B.	Jan. 15
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Jan. 15
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 29
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Mississippi	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 1
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Feb. 2
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 5
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son.

Schr J. M. Clayton, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. G. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from Havana—Commander J. P. Fyffe, U. S. N.; Chas. H. Newton, U. S. N.; J. A. Gaskins, U. S. N.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Havana 26th inst., and proceeded for New Orleans.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Asmus, was at Port-au-Prince 18th inst., for Philadelphia in 2 days.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 25th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst. Had heavy fogs all the passage.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence for Boston, at New London 25th inst.

Bark Sam Shepherd, Evans, hence, at Cienfuegos 14th inst.

Bark John Boulton, Lindsay, from New York for Porto Cabello, was spoken 21st inst. lat. 32, long. 67 20.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, cleared at New York 26th inst. for Matanzas.

Bark Robert Porter, Eaton, hence, at San Francisco 25th inst. via Rio Janeiro.

Bark Sorideren, from London for Providence, before reported put into Plymouth, Eng., in distress, after being discharged was condemned, and her cargo of scrap iron will be shipped in other vessels.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, from Messina, at Baltimore 26th inst.

Brig Minnie Miller, Andersen, sailed from Matanzas 20th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Kramer, at Cardenas 15th inst. from New York.

Brig Rosetta, McDonald, sailed from Cardenas 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Richmond, Powers, at Gibraltar 6th inst. from Messina, and sailed same day for Philadelphia in tow.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, hence, at Trinidad 16th inst.

Yacht Wanderer, Ricketts, hence, at San Andreas 25th Dec., in 11 days from the Breakwater, and was loading to return.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th inst. for New York.

Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, hence, at Havana 17th instant.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, hence, at Cienfuegos 12th instant.

Schr E. L. Cordery, Grace, hence, at Cienfuegos 13th inst. via Barbados.

Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, hence, at Cienfuegos 12th inst.

Schr Althea, Smith, hence, at Cienfuegos 14th inst. via Port Spain.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at New York 26th inst.

Schrs L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, and David Miller, Enos, sailed from Matanzas 20th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Minnie Reppiler, Conover, at Cardenas 20th inst. from Cardiff.

Schr Ella M. Pennell, Mitchell, sailed from Cardenas 20th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Wm. H. Tiers, Gifford, hence, at Havana 17th inst. via Cardenas.

Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, at Havana 18th inst. from Pensacola.

Schr T. J. Frazier, Madge, at Havana 21st inst. from New York.

Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, hence, at Matanzas 17th inst.

Schr Oliver Ames, French, hence for Taunton, at New York 26th inst.

Schr M. A. Greer, Turner, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 26th inst.

Schr Watauga, Monroe, hence, at Savannah 26th instant.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, from Wilmington, N. C., at Baltimore 26th inst.

Schr Lady Franklin, hence for Gloucester, passed Hell Gate 26th inst.

Schr C. B. Wheaton, Atkins, hence, at Savannah 26th inst.

Schr Charles E. Paige, Doughty, at Savannah 22d inst. from Wood's Hole.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, hence for Boston, at New London 24th inst.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, cleared at Charleston 24th inst. for Jacksonville.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A letter from a shipmaster says the harbor of Savanilla has filled so badly that no vessels can fill or discharge within six miles of the town.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOOD
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY,
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 5] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Au Bon Marche.
The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC
From $1·00 to $50·00.
Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuthfp PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 31 Two doors above our Old Stand

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 3m

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
1 19 6 Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1053 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9 25 6

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
J. O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid annoyance and risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. KILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 6

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $60.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED AS "The Nine Muses,"
BY JOSEPH FAGNANI.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT EARLES' GALLERIES AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMITTANCE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1 22 7p

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
TO-NIGHT—BENEFIT OF MR. THOS. WHIFFIN.
MISS SUSAN GALTON
in two Operas.
MR. W

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or Eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

BERGNER SQUELCHED.

The lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday refused, by a vote of 76 to 16, to ratify the proposed contract with the insatiable Bergner, for printing the *Legislative Record* at the extortionate price of $14·50 per page. This action is supposed to be final, and if the members do not imitate the Senators who flopped over on the same question, Robin O'Bobbin will lose one of his usual opportunities for plunder during this session. True to his instincts, however, if he is choked off in this direction he will only become more voracious in others. Senator Lowry described him faithfully the other day in the Senate, when he said that Bergner "was an old State robber, who had grown rich at the expense of the Commonwealth. Would to God that there were some way to get rid of him! He would vote thousands of dollars to have him exported out of the country. He sticks to us like a barnacle, and we cannot shake him off." As there seems to be no ground, however, for hoping that Bergner will leave the country for the country's good, the Legislature, if thoroughly in earnest, as we trust it is, in its late action, will follow it up by a close investigation of Bergner's bills for stationery. There is something decidedly suspicious in the manner in which the charges under that head are distributed through the Auditor-General's Report, and the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform should look into the matter. In the account of the expenses for 1869 the first item in the reports of the Senate, as well as the House, embraces pay of members, "including mileage and *stationery*," and yet at a later portion of the reports records are made of one payment to "George Bergner, for stationery, etc., furnished the Senate, $2843·42," and of another to "George Bergner, for stationery furnished the House of Representatives, $5218·65." Sundry other sops to this monster of greed were duly set down, exclusive of the *Record* job, which is now so universally condemned, and the perquisites of the Harrisburg Post Office. The charges for the articles furnished should be critically examined, and all future transactions with Bergner should be under the most stringent contracts. His unbridled rapacity has awakened intense indignation, and the Republican members should spare no pains to shield the party from the reproach of abetting his innumerable schemes to plunder the treasury.

THE INCOME TAX.

There is, perhaps, no one opinion so universally shared by all classes of people in relation to the financial policy of the Government, as the one that condemns the attempts being made to re-enact the inquisitorial tax upon incomes. This measure was one of a series of extreme character enacted during the Rebellion, at a time when the imperative demands of the nation for the "sinews of war' could not stop short of any honorable measure to meet the requirements. Even in that gloomy hour our legislators, appreciating its objectionable features, limited the period of its existence. Unlike other laws for the raising of money by impost and direct tax, it had a specific date beyond which its operation would cease. It was eminently a war measure, and as such should not be continued in a time of profound peace. If the revenues of the nation were short of its requirements, some shadow of an argument might be presented for the continuance of its obnoxious provisions, but this is not the case. The Treasury is overflowing, and the funded debt is being liquidated at the rate of one hundred millions per annum, so that there can be no reasonable argument on that score for its continuance. It has been hinted that the financial officers of the Government desire its continuance, so as to present a gratifying balance sheet, as an evidence of their fitness to hold the important trusts committed to their hands. The American people are, however, too well educated and informed on public affairs not to appreciate the situation under all circumstances. They would much rather be relieved of this offensive tax, than have it exacted and read the result in the various reports of the departments.

The great burdens, expenditures, and needs of our war period are past. The financial strength of the nation is apparent—its receipts ample for all purposes—therefore let this tax die the death it was intended it should, in this year of grace 1870. Public sentiment is almost unanimously against it. You hear it discussed and denounced in all its various phases in our public conveyances, street cars and steamboats, railroad cars and stages, at the social board, and indeed at every place, public or private, where questions of this character are talked over, and the sentiment of the people, as before stated, is almost unanimous that the law should be permitted to die, and we can assure our law-makers that there will be but few mourners, unless they be among the public officials whose duty and pleasure it is to collect and disburse the money. There is one aspect of the case worthy of the most serious consideration. We allude to its corrupting and demoralizing results. Conscience and Mammon under its provisions have many a conflict. Where a man's word or oath transfers money from his private purse to the public coffers, the temptation is great, and we fear many a false oath is recorded to save the transfer. The sacredness of the oath is thus undermined, and perjury excuses itself under the plea that the law is unjust. It also presents temptations to fraud in another direction, by inducing men to return a false income to buoy up a sinking financial ship, and obtain credit to which they are not entitled. It is unjust because it is unequal in its operations, although not in its intent. Under its provisions the honest citizen pays, whilst the dishonest, by perjury, evades the tax. It is inquisitorial in its character, and productive of the most painful evils. It not only enters the sacred precincts of home, and drags under oath a secret that the head of the house has, for wise and prudent reasons, guarded even from his own family, but it publishes it to the world through the columns of enterprising journals.

If the income be large, the children insist on a more extravagant mode of living, against their own future interests and happiness. A thousand evils and embarrassments follow from this source. If, on the other hand, the income be small, from causes that can not be explained to the public, the reputation of the individual suffers, and the most unkind and uncharitable remarks are made with reference to himself and family. Among other unjust results of this law, it may be proper to mention one which is an apparent violation of one of its provisions, and yet is insisted upon by those who construe the law. Reference is here made to the taxing the interest on all bonds issued by corporations. The provisions of the law exempt all incomes of one thousand dollars and under, and yet, as is often the case, the whole income of a widow or of orphans may be derived from the interest arising from these securities, and although it may amount to much less than the one thousand dollars specified, yet it is rigidly exacted; so that there is paid on nine hundred dollars of an income from such securities, that should be untaxed, as much as can be exacted from nineteen hundred derived from any other source. This is not only a contradiction of the terms of the law, but unjust and cruel, as it falls upon those who are least able to pay.

These are only a few of the many, very many, objections to this law, which expires by its own limitation this year, and which it is proposed to re-enact as a painful burden and corrupting nuisance. The gentlemen who cry for more money in the Treasury may consider these arguments of a trifling character; but the people, who are able, and cheerfully willing, to support the Government in every necessary demand for "men or money," have, as a grand jury, sat upon this measure and return it a cumbersome, inquisitorial, unjust, unequal, demoralizing, and unnecessary tax upon the people. "Let it die the death."

INDECENCY AND SCIENCE.

Now that Dr. Landis has gone to his own place it would be as well for our censors of indecent literature to keep a strict watch upon any publications which offer to lead the public into the debatable land in the name of science. Such books are especially dangerous, as they force their corrupting way where openly foul volumes could not enter. No better instance of this can be given than a book (which we will not advertise by naming) recently published by a physician of some repute in this city, and prefaced by a formidable array of endorsements from literary men and doctors of divinity. The aim of the book was in reality to urge John Stuart Mill's argument against the rapid increase of families, and to advertise the author as prepared to furnish the preventive prescriptions. The remainder of the volume was mere padding of unclean anecdotes which we could easily imagine Sairey Gamp retailing to the doctor with a sly wink over a glass of gin "'ot and 'ot." The approval of those clergymen who recommended it to the perusal of young girls can only be excused by the supposition that they never read it. The book, to the credit of the public taste, fell flat without any sale. Its authors have issued another, in which they take up the trade of the valet and the ladies-maid, and propound various hair dyes and cosmetics.

The profession of medicine is so rigid in its rules, founded upon good taste and good breeding, that it is painful to find a reputable member of it descending to charlatanism and trickery in order to gain notoriety. It is a course as unsuccessful, in the long run, as that of the actor who forgets his high art, and by indecent gags and winks strives to conciliate the galleries. Meanwhile we warn parents to examine closely all medical books professedly written for the benefit of their daughters, no matter under what sanction they may come to them.

Alaska.—The utter folly of the Alaska purchase becomes more and more apparent every day. Thus far the country has not been given any evidence that Mr. Seward's summer resort will be of any practical benefit to anybody, while the proofs are constantly multiplying that a yearly outlay on the part of the Government will be required to maintain a semblance of authority, by the side of which the interest on the purchase money will soon dwindle into insignificance. The latest news received from this ill-starred Territory is characteristic. Christmas day was celebrated at Fort Wrangle—a well-chosen name—by a row, in which one Captain Smith, an ex-Confederate naval officer, met his death at the hands of a drunken Indian. The chief of the neighboring village in which the murderer took refuge refused to deliver up the criminal, and was only persuaded to turn him over to the tender mercies of a drum-head court-martial after his village had been shelled and two of the harmless and unoffending natives killed. If things go on in this fashion, Alaska will soon be depopulated, and we shall thus be happily rid of the trouble and expense of keeping the native population in subjection.

An ordinance was introduced in Select Council yesterday by Mr. Plumly, and referred to the Committee on Police, to prohibit the driving of cattle through the streets between the Delaware and Fortieth street, and Norris and Washington streets, between 8 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. While all proper facilities should be afforded for bringing our beef, veal, pork, and mutton to market, the practice of driving herds of cattle through the streets at all hours of the day has become a great nuisance in some sections of the city, and if such a regulation as that proposed is put in force, the nuisance will be at least abated to some degree.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 31.

Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 21.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Haesler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 618 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES R. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 12t

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
SUBJECT—"THE HOUSEHOLD."

HORACE GREELEY,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
SUBJECT—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

Tickets at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 1 26wfm3t

☞ TO CONSUMERS OF GAS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The Board of Trustees of the PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS have reduced the price on all gas consumed by private consumers, on and after the 1st day of February next, twenty-five cents per thousand, making the price Two Dollars and Thirty Cents per thousand cubic feet.

THOMAS R. BROWN,
Engineer.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 3t

☞ CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the meeting for the organization of the Board of Directors, held on Friday, January 21, 1870, the following officers were elected:—
SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM V. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
EDWARD B. SHIPPEN, Secretary pro tem.
Those desiring to become members of the Association are invited to call at the office, No. 421 WALNUT Street, or to give their names to the Collectors who have been appointed, and who are furnished with authority signed by the officers to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts for the same.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FIVE DOLLARS.
1 26 wfm6t SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.

☞ OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.
An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.
1 28 8t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 26

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 410 and 412 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 d12F

☞ PREACHING IN W. M. E. CHURCH every evening this week at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. SMILEY. Seats free; all invited. 1 27 3t

☞ SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal. 1 27 7t

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,

Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.

While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!

COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
1 20 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Real Estate and Land Agent,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Particular attention given to investments of capital in and about Duluth.
Address during January care of
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
1 24 6t PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Has buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire of JAMES HARPER, No. 2035 WALLACE Street. 1 27tf

CHESNUT STREET STORE, NO. 1126, to Rent by E. M. NEEDLES & CO. 1 25 3t

WANTS.

WANTED.
Hollow-Ware Glass Blowers.
ONLY STEADY MEN AND FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN NEED APPLY.
Address Post Office Box 1680, with reference. 1 25 3t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 22 3m5p

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
12 wfm3m JAMES M. LEDDY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S
CHAMPION SAFES.

The Burning of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—The two Herring's Patent Champion Safes purchased of you by the Commercial Exchange and Chamber of Commerce about eight months ago were in the conflagration of the Chamber of Commerce Building on the 7th inst. Upon opening them we found the books and papers in a perfect state of preservation. We can, therefore, readily testify to the Fire proof qualities of the Herring Patent Safes
J. H. MICHENER,
President Commercial Exchange.
SAMUEL L. WARD,
Treasurer Chamber of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, 19th month, 1869.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
You are respectfully informed that the Safe purchased of you several years back was in Room No. 12, Commercial Exchange, at the time of the fire on the 7th instant. It was opened without difficulty on the following day, and the money, checks, and papers found to be dry and perfect. The books were also in as good state of preservation as before the occurrence of the fire, except one or two being slightly dampened by steam, but in these the writing and figures were not at all defaced, and the safe has given entire satisfaction.
ELIHU ROBERTS,
Secretary of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Co.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.:
GENTLEMEN:—The Safe which we purchased from you last spring was in the late fire in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and although it was submitted to the severest test of any in the building, we take pleasure in informing you that it was opened the next day with ease, and papers, books, etc., that it contained were found to be in perfect condition.
Respectfully,
WARDEN, PREW & CO.,
Office, No. 111 Walnut street.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron, with the Patent Franklinite, or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnish a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown. [1 26

Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray St., N. Y.
Herring & Co., Chicago.
Herring, Farrel & Sherman, N. Orleans.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
American Sunday-School Union's
PERIODICALS,
REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,
for Sunday-School Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young.
The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "LIFE OF CHRIST," with notes and illustrations.
It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from abroad.
It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the low rate of
FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,
a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low rate of 25 cents a copy, per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.
This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.
☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1123 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 21f mwfm

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwfsp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

ART SALE.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.
On account of leaving for Europe on business, and in order to reduce his immense stock,
MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE
will sell at his Galleries,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
all his fine old and modern Engravings and Etchings, amounting to over eleven hundred, being the finest collection either for public or private sale in America.
This is one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to the public to purchase rare works of art in engraving.
They will be on exhibition after Wednesday, January 26, and will be sold on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, February 3, 4, and 5,
At 7½ o'clock precisely.
1 26 4t B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.
9 18 wf

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,833,909 61
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	710,000 00
Due from Redeeming Agents	69,947 79
Due from other National Banks	53,499 15
Due from other National Banks and Bankers	115,320 27
Current Expenses	6,952 00
Taxes paid	8,343 68
Cash items, including Stamps	1,469 75
Exchanges for Clearing-House	291,928 30
Bills of other National Banks	23,668 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	16,254 37
Specie	29,338 00
Legal-tender Notes	250,001 00
U. S. Three-per-cent. Certificates	340,000 00
	$3,854,455 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	245,000 00
Discount	20,934 96
National Bank circulation outstanding	594,715 00
Dividends unpaid	350 00
Individual Deposits	1,734,395 93
Due to National Banks	413,083 09
Due to other Banks and Bankers	96,518 09
	$3,854,455 76

I, THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THEO KITCHEN, Cashier.
Correct. Attest—
G. M. TROUTMAN,
GEORGE S. REPPLIER,
JOHN MILNES,
Directors.
State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia.
Sworn and subscribed before me the 26th day of January, 1870.
WM. J. DRILLEKER,
1 27 3t Notary Public.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, Jan. 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,031,631 84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	700,000 00
Due from other banks	197,390 38
Notes and checks of other banks	722,459 02
Specie	51,561 23
Legal-tender notes	759,053 21
	$5,121,055 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	400,000 00
Discounts and interest, profit and loss, less expenses	185,569 50
Circulation	591,575 00
Individual deposits	2,031,512 22
Due to other banks	432,768 56
	$5,121,055 19

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BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
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Splendid Stove.....$7
Nut, per ton.....$6
WILLIAM HENRY,
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

Is a Limb a Body?

This is the question which is now agitating the Coroners of this city and Brooklyn. The reason is as follows: a human leg has been discovered in a Brooklyn ash barrel. The Coroner's fees for an inquest had just been advanced, and it was therefore determined that the Coroner's jury should exercise their sedentary proclivities, and "sit" upon the limb. The fee for such inquest is fifteen dollars, and the question which naturally presents itself is, Does a limb constitute a body? If so, will not infinite divisibility become the order of the day with Brooklyn inquests? If a separate inquest be held upon a leg, why not upon a great toe or a little finger? If the very hairs of our head are all numbered, surely it is fair to conclude that one of our members is just as much worth fifteen dollars to be "sat" upon as another. The Brooklyn jury has shown a commendable ire to sit upon any portion of a body that is big enough to accommodate them. Possibly in time their natural sagacity may become so refined that from the contemplation of one wounded limb they can construct a consistent and plausible theory of the victim's manner of life and general career, in the same way as Professor Agassiz, on being presented with a single fossiliferous bone, can build therefrom the perfect anatomy of an extinct order of animals.

In Love with a Lunatic.

"Why did she love him? Curious fool, be still.
Is human love the growth of human will?"

I don't know whether there was much genuine love in the case of Marie Diers, but there was at least an industrious imitation of it. She "took" to Herman Albert, son of a wealthy New York broker, under the ensuing circumstances. Some months ago the young man was immured at Blackwell's Island upon a charge of insanity, but the confinement so well agreed with him that he was liberated, to the surprise of his family and friends, and returned to his father's home in Tenth street, of this city. On the penultimate day of last October he went out to take a walk, and, to the dread and apprehension of the household, did not return. He had in fact been seized with insanity, and had wandered driftingly along until he found himself opposite what purported to be a cigar store on Canal street. Here he was inveigled by a showy woman, the Marie Diers in question, who is represented to have plied him with liquor as represented on her private shelf, and loveliness as represented in her private self. To these dual arts his weak intellect succumbed, and he was next taken to the residence of Rev. J. A. Foersch, by whom he was married to the woman in question. He had been married but a few days when he was found wandering about the streets, with the shreds of a happily-begun honeymoon hanging about him in the shape of his wife's tattered petticoat. This circumstance being accepted as the undoubted sign of a disordered intellect, he was arrested for the forty-seventh time, and sent to his old quarters on the Island. His "wife" meantime commenced an action against the poor young man's father for having "maliciously deprived her of the support and comfort of her husband," and has fixed the damages at ten thousand dollars. The old gentleman, on his side, has taken steps to declare the marriage void, on the ground of the lunacy of one of the contracting parties and the alleged practice of fraud on the part of the other.

Mr Fechter's Second Role.

Upon Wednesday evening Mr. Fechter appeared in the character of "Captain Henri de Legardere," one which which Mr. Wheatley originally enacted in this country. The house was not merely full, it overflowed, and the applause was of that tumultuous nature which evinces itself in shouts and whistles. I sat through the performance from beginning to end, and regretfully say that the more I see of Mr. Fechter the less I see in him to exuberantly admire. If he presented merely ordinary claims, I should have nothing deprecatory to say; but his appearance in this country was preceded by a puff of the most enormous description, such as no other foreign artist, not even Ristori, ever enjoyed. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say that Mr. Fechter is suggestive of a Bowery actor of melodrama polished up to the very highest pitch that his range of abilities is susceptible of. The acting is perfection upon a certain plane, but the plane is a low one. You may tell me that the character does not allow scope for the actor's genius; but does not genius bubble forth in spite of circumstances? You might as well try to substitute cider for champagne, and put lager beer into a Scotch ale bottle, and hope to escape detection, as to insist that the actor who is pre-eminent in such parts as "Ruy Blas" and "Henri de Legardere" possesses the first order of histrionic talent. Mr. Fechter will remain only three weeks beyond the present at Niblo's. Jarrett & Palmer are not satisfied with him, and I believe he is not satisfied with them. On February 21 he appears in Boston. He will not play *Hamlet* during his present engagement, but will probably reserve it for his last card. The New York critics are by no means unanimous in their opinion, but the general tendency is to pronounce him far beneath what he was "cracked up to be."

The Baby Bull.

All day yesterday an interesting spectacle presented itself opposite the window at which I generally "take my pen in hand." That spectacle was a bull which weighed the modest amount of thirty-two hundred pounds, and was one of four beaming strangers hailing from Dutchess county. The "Baby" was the most minute of the four, a sort of bovine Commodore Nutt, and was honored by being drawn around the city in a private sled. When it reached that somewhat indefinite space known as "opposite the park," it rested from its labors, and became the prey of the loiterers in that neighborhood. The entire four are to be slaughtered and to have their skins presented to the Central Park Commissioners.

ALI BABA.

NEW YORK'S FRENCH BALL.

Spotlessness in Spangles and Integrity in Tights—Terpsichore Masked and Unmasked—In and Out of Domino.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

In some respects the ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, which was given last night at the Academy of Music, deserves to be called the most successful of the season. The dresses were as rich and the guests were as numerous as those which have glorified any of the recent assemblies, and the prevailing spirit was as genial as that of the Opera Bouffe ball, without degenerating from extreme sensuousness into downright sensuality. Some few of the dresses were, perhaps, a trifle too *decollettee* above the waist as well as the neck, and the amount of leg displayed was probably a trifle in advance of what would be approved of by anybody but a missionary to whom aboriginal nudity had become a second nature. Altogether the ball may be said to have been a not immoral one. The spangles that were present were comparatively spotless. "Goodness," according to Milton, may be "awful," but integrity is sometimes bewitching. It was last night—in tights! "What a perfect paradise it is!" a young girl exclaimed in my ear. "Yes—Paradise Lost," was the reply. All I could think was that if a lost paradise looked so pleasurable it must be worth regaining.

Let me say a few words about the "Cercle" itself. It is a society composed of about one hundred members, who have well-appointed club-rooms, and who are bound by an oath to administer to one another's pleasure by as many means as they legitimately and innocently may. Many times during the year they meet at these rooms and transact a great deal of pleasure in a short space of time. They are mostly tropic-natured beings, in whose veins the blood is warm and rapid, and who enjoy life none the less for using unusual means. Once a year they give a grand ball, and during that celebration the morals of New York grow, for the time, as tangent to those of Paris as they can become without efflorescing into morbid exuberance.

The club had secured two new features for last night's ball. One of these was the burlesque quadrille of Ko-ko-ri-ko, an extravagant improvisation due to the brain of Bridid, and invented for the behoof of the Parisian *bal d'opera*. Another was "Les groupes carnavalesques et les fantasies Parisiennes de cresopanpopivas." Neither of these had ever been introduced into this country before. They were exceedingly well done by the Clodoche troupe, the idea being the representation of cocks and hens both in the crow and cackle peculiar to those "animiles," and in the impressive steps they are fond of leaving upon the sands of time.

A third feature of Wednesday evening's ball was the mutual geniality with which the sexes wore one another's dresses, and converted themselves into haloed hybridities in regard to whom it was difficult to say which was which. I am not the only man who confesses to having been completely misled by the questionable curves of a small knee and a beautiful leg. One beaming nondescript of this kind, who ultimately confessed to having got itself up for a "lark," attracted my attention a little before midnight. Its exquisite "continuations" were so delicious in their flesh-colored coverings, that they were as absorbing as one of Wilkie Collins' novels, and I could have watched them being continued, and turned over chapter after chapter of them (so to speak), through all eternity. The upper portion of its person was modestly robed in pale blue silk, richly and delicately hung with silver fringe. This fair masquer I approached. We danced together, we sentimentalized. Its voice was as soft as a flute's, and its accents as rapid as those produced by the process known as the "triple tongue." At length I asked it if it would give me the pleasure of its company to supper. It assented, and we approached the supper-room, its blonde curls trembling airily at every step. At the door of the supper-room it paused, laid its hand on my arm, and said in a clear tenor, "This joke's gone far enough; I'm not a woman;" and raising its mask, it revealed handsome but decidedly masculine lineaments belonging to an extremely well-bred but certainly precocious adolescent.

That was the last mask I attempted to attach myself to that evening. We had a drink together, but the invitation to supper was not repeated.

As a set-off to this, an extremely handsome girl, dressed in the full evening costume approved of for gentlemen, might be seen at all hours, from 10 o'clock in the evening to 3 o'clock in the morning, walking around, always alone, but always followed by a crowd of young men, who, somehow or other, never attempted any extreme liberties.

The music was remarkably good. Thomas' orchestra was stationed in the topmost gallery, and rained down musical pitchforks. You might have put an umbrella up, but your tympanum would have been wet through all the same. If anything the music was too good for the occasion, and there certainly was more than enough of it. The ball was thoroughly warmed up by midnight, and the last carriages rolled away from the Academy about 4 o'clock in the morning.

THE REFORMED WOMEN.

WE have no doubt that the woman's rightists have their use in the world, and although they do not make a great deal of headway in the work of converting those of the sex particularly interested, it is possible that they may succeed in illuminating society with a few valuable ideas. We never have understood, however, why the advocates of women's rights should insist upon women becoming as near like men as possible in dress and behavior. It may be merely a prejudice, but if it is the prejudice runs back a good many hundreds of years, and it is very deep down in the foundations of human society, that the two sexes should wear distinct styles of dress. A woman in breeches is quite as pitiable an object as a man in petticoats, and women as well as men who are not bitten by some crazy notions of reforming society out of hand, are disgusted with the one quite as much as with the other. If some crack-brained specimen of the male gender, who imagined that he had a mission to perform in establishing the affairs of society on a new basis, were to get a notion into his head that the present ugly black coat, uglier pantaloons, and totally irrational and inartistic "belteezer" of masculine wear in the year of grace eighteen hundred and seventy, were inappropriate and totally opposed to the spirit of enlightenment that ought to characterize this age and country, and should conclude that a "reform costume" of petticoats was what was required, and he should make an exhibition of himself in the thoroughfares of a great city, the probabilities are that he would attract the attention of a curious crowd, and he might get himself noticed in the columns of the newspapers in a style other than that of extreme compliment.

We are always disposed to treat the gentler sex—we hope the persons to whom these remarks are particularly addressed will forgive the epithet—even when in error, with greater consideration than we would care to bestow upon a male animal of the genus *homo*, when he makes a fool of himself in public. But when women dress themselves in male attire and promenade Chesnut street, they must expect that the curious crowd will pay them some attentions and that the newspapers will have something to say about them in the way of criticism. If such persons cannot brave criticism, they should not make exhibitions of themselves in public. On Saturday last we had occasion to comment upon the appearance of some female students from Florence, N. J., who visited this city for the purpose of attending a clinic, and, we presume, to give the benighted women of Philadelphia an opportunity to study the advantages and beauties of the "reform" costume. We doubt not that these women are inspired by the very highest motives and the purest intentions; but why, in the name of all the graces that are supposed to wait on the feminine toilet, did they think it necessary to choose a dress that is made up of the ugliest features of the male attire, and that is rendered doubly hideous by those physiological peculiarities of the female form that, however attractive when set off by flowing skirts, are anything but fascinating when revealed by breeches? Did these women, in the seclusion of their retreat at Florence, beguile themselves into the notion that the world had begun to advance towards their position? or that they had at least made such an impression on society that they could appear in public without attracting remark? We can assure them that, whatever the hygenic inconveniences of the present female fashions in dress may be, the sex feminine are the first to repudiate the reform costume of the Florence Heights doctresses, and that they will repudiate any attempts at reform in which the chief characteristic is hideousness. It seems that our remarks on Saturday gave offense to some of the reformers, and we find in the columns of one of our contemporaries the following communication on the subject. We can assure the writer of this document that we are always ready to open our columns to any proper explanations from persons whom we may have occasion to criticize, and the advocates of the "reform" dress can have as fair a chance to present their cause to the public in THE TELEGRAPH as in any other paper published. There was no necessity for firing a side shot at us in this instance through the columns of the *Press*, as the writer insinuates, and we recommend her in the future, if she has any complaint to make against us, to address her remarks directly to us. To prove our sincerity in this matter we give space to the communication referred to:—

To the Editor of the Press:—Sir—I ask respectfully a place in your columns to explain the occasion and motives which induced some twenty of the women students of the Hygienic Medical College to visit Philadelphia last Saturday, and whose presence caused some of your city papers, especially THE TELEGRAPH and *Bulletin*, to speak of them in language unworthy of any respectable public journal. I should address this communication to them instead of to you; but much experience has taught me that editors who can treat women against whose lives, characters, and motives no word of reproach can be truthfully alleged, with such indecency of language and vulgarity of spirit, would never allow the other side to be seen by their readers, for it is only the more progressive and intelligent of the newspaper press that can either appreciate the position of these women and the cause in which they are engaged, or that can feel any disposition to do them justice.

Now, these women have adopted the "reform" dress (not the "bloomer" costume) from principle. They have worn it on all occasions for many years, as have some thousands of women in the United States. They have studied the subject faithfully, and have held three national conventions in view of comparing notes and providing the best possible style of dress that should combine convenience, utility, healthfulness, and economy, and they know they have succeeded. The dress they wear does answer perfectly all of these purposes. It is not yet fashionable; it may never become so. But if these women find it conducive to health, comfort, and useful, why cannot they be permitted to wear it in the streets of Philadelphia in peace, as they do in many other places? Why must slang epithets be hurled at them, and insinuations indulged calculated to call the rowdy element, always rife in large cities, and only awaiting some plausible incentive for outrage, to come down upon them?

It is known to all physiologists, and it is a common theme of physicians, lecturers, medical journals, and even of the newspapers of the day, that the fashionable style of woman's dress is the cause of most of her infirmities and sufferings. No respectable physiologist will pretend to say that it is even possible for a woman either to be healthy herself or bring into the world a healthy child, if she habitually wears the ordinary costume. The physicians of Philadelphia are indebted to this cause alone for more than one-half of all their business.

The Hygienic Medical College has held yearly sessions in New York for more than fifteen years. During all this time a part of its women students have worn the reform dress, which so shocked the refined sensibilities of certain editors or reporters in your city. They have been in the habit of attending the clinics of Bellevue Hospital on Saturdays, and in no instance has a newspaper of that city attacked them with vile epithets or viler insinuations. Three years ago the college was removed to this place, since which time the students, male and female, have occasionally attended clinics in Philadelphia.

They are seeking a medical education with the intention of practising the healing art. All they ask is the privilege of walking your streets and purchasing such articles as they need. They do not seek notoriety, nor do they desire to be mobbed. But they believe in the reform dress, and intend to wear it, mob or no mob. As to the "legs," concerning which the *Bulletin* and TELEGRAPH are so obscenely eloquent, they are covered by stockings, drawers, pantaloons, and in some cases, boots—very much as men dress their lower extremities. Is there any immodesty or impropriety in women dressing their "legs" so as to protect them from cold and exposure? It seems to them and to me that the immodesty and impropriety consist in exposing them to the inclemency of the weather and to the gaze of whom it may concern.

R. T. T.

Florence Heights, N. J., Jan. 25, 1870.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit this evening, when will be performed for the first time *Cupid's Visit; or, The Widow Caught*, after which Mr. Whiffin will deliver a monologue entitled *A Tooth of the Time of Louis XV*, and the entertainment will conclude with the opera of *La Rose de St. Fleur*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *The Blind Beggars* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT the last evening performance of *Not Guilty* will be given this evening for the benefit of Mr. W. L. Street. We hope that the friends of the beneficiary will turn out in force on this occasion.

There will be a *Not Guilty* matinee to-morrow, and to-morrow evening will be produced the new sensational drama, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, entitled *London; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great City*. This piece will be brought out in very handsome style, with new scenery painted expressly for the occasion by J. Johnson, of London, and it will include accurate views of London Bridge, the Custom House, Billingsgate Market, Fishmongers' Hall, the Tower, Temple Bar, Charing Cross, the Old Bailey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Greenwich Park, the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, London Docks, and other famous localities. The play will be cast to the full strength of the Walnut street company, and it promises to be even more of a success than *Not Guilty*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Jack Swift" in his own comedy of *Romance and Reality*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of burnt-cork attractions will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English Opera Troupe will commence a season of eight nights and two matinees on Friday, February 11. This troupe has been very successful since it was in this city last, and it will doubtless receive a cordial welcome.

CITY ITEMS.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
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CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
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No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.
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No. 618 MARKET STREET,
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HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

ART SALE.—Martin Brothers will sell at their Galleries, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, February 3 and 4, a very valuable collection of Oil Paintings, to the number of one hundred and seventy-five. These works have been selected from the galleries of Mr. Joseph Richardson, No. 1126 Chesnut street, and Mr. G. Pelman, Marshall and Callowhill streets, and they represent a great number of different styles and schools of art. Messrs. Richardson and Pelman are well known as connoisseurs of experience and taste, and these pictures have been selected by them with great care in the studies of Europe and the United States. In the collection will be found superior works by Schayer, Krussmann, Hertel, Moran, Le Bret, Baugaerd, Van Hamm, Loickert, Devoney, Linder, Von Sebea, Col, Weeks, Moller, Musin, Stoorbelle, Hetzel, Booker, Severdonck, Charles Wilson Peale, Laurent de Buel, Henry de Buel, Vanderon, Savry, Mauve, and a great number of others of equal eminence. The collection will be on free exhibition with catalogues every day and evening until the sale, and we commend it to the attention of all lovers of art.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a [certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 13 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DON'T WAIT FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Prices are the same as before the war for our Fine Clothing.
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

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Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 921 Chesnut street.

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The extensive alterations we are now making, and the
Annual Stock Taking
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During the month of February, we will from this time
Make Lower Prices
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On all our stock, which is still very large and complete, both in
Men's and Boys' Suits
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MARRIED.

HARM—CUNDEY.—On December 29, 1869, by the Rev. Isaac Hess, Mr. HARRY HARM to Miss ANNIE CUNDEY, both of this city.

LYNDALL—JACKSON.—On the 27th instant, at Athensville, Pa., by the Rev. H. J. Watkins, Mr. SAMUEL LYNDALL to Miss ANNIE JACKSON, both of this city.

DIED.

BROUSE.—On the 26th instant, LIZZIE, wife of T. Miles Brouse, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Bustleton, Twenty-third ward, on Monday morning, the 31st instant, at 10½ o'clock. Interment at William Penn Cemetery.

FRASER.—On the 26th instant, Miss ISABELLA FRASER, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Poplar street, below Third, on Monday, January 31, at 1 o'clock.

HALLIWELL.—On the 26th instant, JENNIE, daughter of John and Mary G. Halliwell, aged 12 years 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Fifty-second and Paschal streets, Hestonville, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

LIGGET.—On the morning of the 28th instant, WILLIAM J., son of Robert and Jane Ligget, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1429 Filbert street, on Monday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock.

SETTLE.—On the 26th instant, JAMES SETTLE, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Deal street, below Adam, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Fourth-day morning, the 26th instant, of bronchial consumption, CHARLES E. THOMPSON, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 Wallace street, on Seventh-day morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

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Wilmington and Reading First Mortgage Bonds,
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Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

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FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.
These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.
The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds*.
The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a
SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.
From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 134 miles less than via Norfolk.
A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency.
From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.
TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.
Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
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Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
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We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13 3m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

PRINTING IN CHINA.

Every newly ascertained fact respecting printing has an importance for the world; and although the progress of the art in China is entirely unconnected, we believe, with its progress in Europe, it is interesting to know what the Orientals had already done in the way of the multiplication of works of art at a time when monks in the West were toiling at the reproduction of manuscripts.

Klaproth, in his treatise on the Compass—*Memoire sur la Boussole*—says that the first use of wooden blocks for printing dates from the middle of the tenth century of the Christian era. He says:—"Under the reign of Ming-tsong, of the dynasty of the later Thang, in the second of the years Tchang-hing (932 A. D.), the Ministers Fong-tao and Li-yu proposed to the Academy Koue-tseu-kien to revise the nine King, or canonical books, and to cause them to be engraved on blocks in order that they might be printed and sold. The Emperor adopted the proposition: but it was not until the time of the Emperor Thai-tson, of the dynasty of the latter Tcheou, in the second of the years Kouang-chun (952 A. D.), that the engraving of the King was accomplished. They were then published and distributed throughout all the cantons of the empire." The same author adds:—"Printing, originating in China, might have been known in Europe 150 years before it was discovered there if Europeans could have read and studied the Persian historians; for the method employed by the Chinese is pretty clearly explained by the Djemma'a el-tewarikh of Rachid-eddin, who completed his immense work about the year 1310 A. D."

The subject has again come before the world through the labors of M. Stanislas Julien and M. Paul Champion, a chemist, who has spent some time in China in order to compare the industries of that country with the accounts found in native works, and to give the European world a practical and scientific account of the methods there employed. Their work is entitled "Industries Anciennes et Modernes de l'Empire Chinois, par M. Stanislas Julien, accompagnees de Notices par M. Paul Champion," etc. (Paris, Lacroix).

MM. Julien and Champion go beyond M. Klaproth, and say that Europeans might have known printing 860 years before they did had they been in relation with China a few years before the commencement of the seventh century. With the process then known, imperfect as it was, it would have been possible to reproduce, at small cost, the master-works of Greek and Roman antiquity, and to have preserved a great number from the loss that is now irreparable.

If this be true, engraving on wood for the reproduction of text and drawings in China is infinitely more ancient than has been hitherto believed. The proofs are numerous. In the Chinese Encyclopædia, "Ke-tchi-king-youen," book xxxix, fol. 2, is the following passage:—"In the eighth day of the twelfth month of the thirteenth year of the reign of Wen-ti, founder of the dynasty of the Soui (593 A. D.), it was decreed that all drawings and texts in use should be collected and engraved on wood in order to be published." "This," adds the Chinese author, "was the commencement of printing by means of wooden blocks; and it will be seen that it occurred long before the epoch of Fong-ing-wang or Fong-tao, by whom it is said to have been invented about the year 932 A. D."

According to a Chinese encyclopædia, entitled "Po-t'ong-pien-lan," book xxi, fol. 10, which cites an earlier work, called "Pi-tsong," printing with wooden blocks commenced in the reign of the Soui as early as 581 A. D., advanced sensibly under the Thang (618 to 904 A. D.), increased rapidly under the five petty dynasties (907 to 960), and reached its full development under the dynasty of the Song, between 960 and 1278. Now, supposing that the Chinese authors quoted did not all draw upon their imagination for the facts in question, this is startling evidence. Another Chinese writer, who lived in the middle of the eleventh century of our era, says positively that the invention of printing by means of wooden blocks dates back full 400 years before the time of Fong-ing-wang, to whom many Chinese writers, and Europeans after them, have attributed it. It appears, indeed, that it was already known and in use before the year 593; for in that year the Emperor ordered certain things to be printed without anything being said about the art being new.

Between the invention of wooden blocks for printing and that of movable types came printing from stone—an invention believed to be unknown hitherto to the missionaries and *savants* af Europe. As early as the middle of the second century of the Christian era, it was the custem in China to engrave ancient texts on stone tablets in order to guard against the errors that crept in through the carelessness or ignorance of scribes. In the biography of Tsai-yong, in the annals of the latter Han, is the following passage:—"In the fourth year of the period Ai-ping (175 A. D.), Tsai-yong presented a memorial to the emperor, praying him to cause the text of the six canonical books to be revised, corrected, and settled; it was subsequently written by the memorialist himself, in red characters on stone tablets, and able artists were employed to cut away all the blank portion of the stone, leaving the characters in relief. These tables were placed without the doors of the grand college, and the *literati* of all ages went daily to consult these tablets in order to correct their copies of the precious books." Of course, there was originally nothing in these tablets more connected with printing than the Egyptian obelisks or the Damietta stone. Their object was simply the preservation of the sacred writings.

Towards the end of the Thang dynasty, about the year 804 A. D., the idea of using stones for reproduction arose, and texts were cut for this purpose, with the characters reversed. In this case the proceeding was the opposite of the former, the characters were incised, and, consequently, the printing was white on a black ground. The practice of printing from wooden blocks had, it seems, either never been largely practised or had fallen into disuse, for Kou-yang-sieon, in his archæological treatise, entitled "Tsi-kou-lo," says that during the troubles which arose after the extinction of the Thang dynasty, Ouen-tao opened the imperial tombs and possessed himself of the manuscripts and paintings inclosed there. He appropriated the envelopes and reliquaux, which were of gold, studded with precious stones, but left the documents where he found them; and thus the autograph manuscripts of the most eminent men of the Wei and Tsin dynasties, which the Emperors had preserved with religious care, were lost or fell into unworthy hands. But this accident, like so many others, was productive of important results, for in the eleventh month of the thirteenth year of the Chun-hoa period (992 A. D.) the Emperor Thai-tsong decreed that all the manuscripts which could be recovered by purchase or otherwise should be engraved on stone and printed. The mode employed at that time was, after the stone was inked to lay the paper upon it and pass the hand over the back of the sheet; at present the Chinese use a brush for the same purpose, and thus produce far more perfect impressions.

No record seems to have been found of the manuscripts thus reproduced; but in the cyclopædia entitled "Tchi-pou-tao-tch'ai" is embodied a work in two books, in which is a minute description of all the antique inscriptions and autographs of celebrated men reproduced in the manner described, that is to say, in white on a black ground, between the years 1143 and 1243 of the Christian era.

The practice of printing from wooden blocks seems to have been abandoned for a time, for we are told that from the period when Fong-ing-wang printed the five books of the King on stone, that process was adopted for the publication of all legal and historical works.

We now arrive at another step in the development of printing. In the period King-Li, between 1041 and 1049 A. D., according to the book last quoted, a blacksmith, named Pi-ching, invented a method of printing with what were called ho-pan, or blocks composed of type. This word "ho-pan" is used at the present day in the imperial printing office at Pekin for the forms used in that establishment. The method adopted by Pi-ching is thus described:—He made use of fine adhesive clay, which he formed into small regular cakes as thin as the pieces of money called Thsien, and on these he engraved the characters most frequently in use; and these types he burned in fire to harden them. A sheet of iron was placed upon a table, and covered with a coat of very fusible mastic composed of resin, wax and lime; an iron form, with vertical divisions to form columns, according to the Chinese mode of writing from the top to the bottom of the page, was laid upon the prepared iron plate and kept in position by the mastic; the types were then arranged close to each other in the columns, and when the whole of these were filled the form was carried to the fire, in order to soften the cement, then returned to the table, when the types were forced into the mastic uniformly by means of a flat piece of wood, precisely like the planer in use for a similar purpose at the present day, and the face of the type was as equal as that of an engraved block of wood or stone. Two forms were used at the same time, so that as soon as a sufficient number of impressions had been taken from one page of type another was ready to complete the sheet, which then, as now, in Chinese printing contained only two pages of printed matter and both on the same side, the sheet being folded in half with the double edge outwards for binding.

Pi-ching multiplied his types sometimes to the extent of twenty; and the duplicates not in use were kept carefully wrapped up in paper. The types were classed according to the tonic arrangement; and each class had its own particular case. When a character occurred that had not been previously prepared, a type was engraved, and, being dried by means of a straw fire, could be used immediately. The reasons given for the inventor not having used wooden types are, that the tissue of wood is hard in one place and soft in another, and that when wetted it becomes uneven; and further, that, when once in contact with the cement, wooden types could not easily be removed, whereas with terra-cotta types, the moment the form was done with and the iron plate warmed, they could be swept off with the hand without a particle of the mastic or even a stain remaining upon their surfaces.

When Pi-ching died, his companions, or partners, inherited his types, and preserved them with great care; but the invention fell out of use. And this is not surprising, when we consider the nature of the Chinese language, for, in order to be able to print all kinds of works, it would have been necessary to have 106 cases, that being the number of sounds in the tonic arrangement. It was easier and more expeditious to paste the text down on the surface of a block, and cut out the whites with a graver, as is practised at the present day. From the death of Pi-ching down to a comparatively recent date, the Chinese seem to have adhered constantly to this system of block-printing, but using for superior work copper-plates instead of wood.

It was not until after 1662 that another change took place. In the reign of the Emperor Khang-hi certain missionaries, who enjoyed credit with that monarch, induced him to cause 250,000 movable types in copper to be engraved, which were used for printing a collection of ancient works, which formed 6000 volumes, in 4to. This edition is admirably printed, and some of the works composing it are to be found in European libraries. Some years afterwards these types were all melted, and it took a century to replace them.

In the year 1773, the Emperor Khien-long decreed that 10,412 of the most important works in the Chinese language should be engraved on wood and printed at the cost of the State, but the Minister of Finance, Kin-kien, seeing the enormous number of blocks that would be required and the immense expense that would be incurred, succeeded in persuading the Emperor to adopt the system of movable types, and submitted models of those required, arranged on sixteen plates and accompanied by all the necessary instructions for the cutting of the dies, the striking of the matrices, the founding of the type and the composition. The ministerial proposition was adopted, and the works were ordered to be printed. A catalogue, descriptive and *raisonne*, published by imperial order and bearing the formidable title of "Sse-kou-thsiouen-chou-tsong-mo-ti-yao," gives a full account of the above mentioned works, and fills 120 vols. 8vo. This catalogue, which is to be found in the Bibliotheque Imperiale of Paris, also contains a narrative of the undertaking.

The result of the decree was the establishment in the Palace of Pekin of an edifice known as the Wou-ing-tien, in which a considerable number of works were printed every year by means of movable types, which received from the Emperor himself, it is said, the elegant appellation of tsiutchin, or assembled pearls. The editions there printed are of remarkable beauty. Unfortunately, the establishment has recently been burned down.

The official report which precedes one of these editions records a fact which may serve as a hint to Europeans. Our steel punches and copper matrices are exceedingly costly and liable to rust and oxidation. The Chinese have escaped both these exils by cutting their punches, or rather dies, in a fine-grained hard wood, the cost of which is between a halfpenny and a penny per type, and produce their matrices in a kind of porcelain: these are afterwards baked, and from them are cast the types in an alloy of lead and zinc, sometimes mixed with silver. The justification of matrices composed of such material would seem a very difficult matter, on account of the shrinking in the fire, but works printed with types thus produced exhibit perfect regularity. Even if such matrices be unfitted for small type, it is possible that they might be found all-efficient for large and special characters.

Such is the history of the revolutions which the art of multiplying documents has undergone in China during some twelve centuries. At the present day, printing by means of movable types is making its way gradually in that country, and probably before long the use of wooden blocks will be discontinued. Many important works have issued from private presses; amongst others, "Wout-hsien-heou-pien," a treatise on the military art, in twenty-four volumes; "Li-tai-ti-li-yan-pien," a tonic dictionary of the names of towns, in sixteen volumes, 4to; "Hai-koue-thou-tchi," a descriptive geography of the globe, from Chinese and European sources, in twenty volumes, 4to. These editions are far from rivalling those of the imperial press, but they are well executed, and more correct than those obtained from wooden blocks, as the Chinese printers, in using movable types, have naturally adopted the European and American system of proofs and revises.

The City of Books.

There is something touching in the terms in which the printers of Leipsic, in the year 1640, expressed their intention to celebrate the bi-centenary of the invention of printing. Germany was then in the depths of woe and devastation on account of the Thirty-years' War, but nevertheless they resolved to have a jubilee, "to thank God for this benefit, and in friendly talk to take a drink and frugal meal in stillness." Leipsic, though always an important citadel of the book trade, did not, however, enjoy its present metropolitan dignity till the year 1765, when Nicolai and a few other leading booksellers agreed on account of certain vexatious restrictions at Frankfort to remove the central mart from that place. At the same time they laid the basis of a booksellers' association at Leipsic, which, not successful for a time, was afterwards, in 1825, codsolidated and extended, and now numbers about 1000 members. The handsome building called the Booksellers' Exchange, opened in 1836, is the financial headquarters of this association. Here, at the time of the great fairs, especially of the Easter fair, a lively spectacle may be witnessed. Hundreds of booksellers throng the great hall discussing and disseminating literary intelligence, while in the lesser hall counters are laid out displaying specimens of new works in German and foreign literature. The strictly financial business, which used to be the chief motive for the reunion, is now managed through the medium of the "commissioners," and the principals themselves thereby obtain more time for the cultivation of social and other amusements on the occasion of their periodical visits than in former days. The "commissioners" in the Leipsic book trade are an institution of great importance. They are the general agents for distant firms. At the Great Easter Fair the commissioner receives or disburses the requisite sums on behalf of his employers. It is stated that in 1867 as many as 130,000 cwt. of books were despatched from Leipsic, and probably as many came in. Since then the number has considerably increased.

As to the amount of actual publishing work done in Leipsic, we learn, from the German statistical account before us, that it amounts to about one-sixth of that done in all Germany, including Prussia and Austria. Thus in 1868 twelve thousand works were published in Germany (4300 was the number for England in the same year); of these about 2000 would be the number emanating from Leipsic. Berlin stands next to Leipsic in publishing importance, and claims about one-eighth of the annual contributions to German literature. In the number of newspapers and journals published, Berlin exceeds Leipsic; this is natural considering the political importance of the former as the Prussian capital.

All the branches of industry auxiliary to the making of books flourish in Leipsic. Forty-seven printing establishments now exist in Leipsic and its suburbs, employing 1000 journeymen, 300 apprentices, and 450 women. Within the last ten years, too, there has been a great improvement in the book-binding trade.

Leipsic is the principal centre for musical publications, not only in Germany, but throughout the musical world. There are twenty-nine publishers in this department, of which the firm of Breitkopt and Hartel stands highest. Roder's, which is the greatest house for musical note engraving, keeps 140 persons at work. The second-hand or "antiquarian" business is very important. There are six leading second-hand firms, well known far beyond the limits of Germany, to each of which appertain immense warehouses, sheltering something like a million volumes. The classed catalogues issued by these six firms form a feature of great interest in the literary world.

Leipsic counts at the present time about 258 bookselling firms, having connection with 3500 houses out of Leipsic. The personal staff they employ amounts to from 800 to 900 persons.

There are two other institutions connected with the trade which deserve mention, and which are localized in the precincts of this Booksellers' Exchange. These are:—1, the school for booksellers' apprentices, which was attended by seventy-nine scholars last year. It is designed to give scientific and technical training appropriate to the objects of the trade. 2. The business post office of the Leipsic book trade—a *chef d'œuvre* of practical organization and unremitting activity.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by R. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cts. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Fulton street, New York, 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6¾ by 9¼ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 w6t Chief of Bureau.

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police. DAVID F. FOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 155 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25tuf6t President of the Commission.

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Marguerite, Baroness Leichenstein, and other Poems," by Mrs. Eliza H. Barker, the author of "Zelica," "Childe Claude," etc. The longest poem in this book is a German legend, told in graceful and fluent verse that will give a new interest to an old subject. We had thought that poets and novel writers were done with the unhappy young man who sells the reversion of his soul to the Devil for certain temporary considerations, but he keeps turning up at intervals with a regularity that shows how strong a hold his story has upon the imagination of those who make his acquaintance. The author of the poem before us states that she has endeavored to divest the legend of some hitherto degrading associations and to infuse into it a pure morality and steadfast faith. With the moral purport of the story we have very little to do, for if it is a genuine work of art it will point its own moral, but we are pleased to be able to commend "Marguerite" as a poem much above the average. There are faults of versification and some inelegancies of language, but these are as motes in the sunbeam in comparison with the real merits of the work. There are about a dozen shorter pieces appended to the principal poem, which indicate ability, although none of them are equal to "Marguerite."

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Why Did He Marry Her?" a new and interesting novel by Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, and "The Last Athenian," translated from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg by W. W. Thomas, Jr. The last named work is a romance of more than usual merit, the popularity of which is shown by the fact of its having reached a second edition.

—From D. Ashmead we have received *Appleton's Journal* for February 5, and also the tenth monthly part, containing the January numbers.

—*The Little Corporal* for February is full of interesting reading matter for young people. Published by Alfred L. Shewell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

—*Our Schoolday Visitor* for February, published by Daughaday & Becher, No. 424 Walnut street, presents an interesting series of stories, sketches, and poems suited to the tastes of boys and girls.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the Christmas number of *The St. James Magazine* and the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

The Best Family in England.

We are often asked which is the best family in England? It is not an easy question to answer. What tests can we apply to determine it? Let us try these three—length of descent, ancient renown, and historical importance. Length of descent throws out of the competition many distinguished names, such as those of Howard, Russell, and Cecil. Ancient renown throws out such families as Seymour, Talbot, and even Stanley, none of which were above the middle ranks five hundred years ago. But all the conditions seem to be fulfilled by four families—those of Hastings, Fielding, Courtney, and Nevil. The first has been more or less noble ever since the Conquest. The second is said, but on doubtful grounds, to have been of the imperial Hapsburg race, and to have settled in England in the reign of Henry the Third. The Courtneys claim to be descended from Pharamond, the founder of the French monarchy, whose date is placed by historians at the middle of the fifth century; and from Otho, some of whose family were Emperors of Constantinople, and previously Counts of Edessa and Kings of Jerusalem; they are also of very ancient nobility in England, and of considerable historical and political importance in our own day. Nevertheless, we think, all things considered, the best family in England is that of the Nevils.

The ancestors of the Nevils were Earls of Northumberland when we first hear of them in Saxon times, nearly a thousand years ago. From the Earl of Cospatric, a contemporary of the Conqueror, derived the Nevils of Raby. They received the name and estates of Nevil with the heiress of a Norman family; they could boast of sufficient importance during the wars of the Roses to furnish one Archbishop of York, one duke (the Duke of Bedford, nephew of the King-maker), one Marquis (the Marquis of Montacute, brother of the King-maker), Earls of Westmoreland, and Salisbury, and Warwick, the Lords Fauconbrig, Latimer, and Abergavenny, from which latter the only remaining branch is descended. No other English family fulfils the conditions laid down above so satisfactorily as this one. The Courtneys run them very close, but the chief fame of the Courtneys is of foreign growth, whilst the Nevils are Anglo-Saxon, and have been here ever since they became a family. Their pedigree is as well authenticated as any pedigree of such length can be, and in ancient honor and historical importance they yield to none. They were in the highest rank of nobles before the Conquest, and have continued noble ever since; and it may be said of one of them what can be said, perhaps, of no other English subject, that he could by his single voice control the succession of the crown.

If it be asked which are the best families in Scotland and Ireland, we answer, those of Hamilton and Fitzgerald. Instead of Hamilton, we should perhaps say Douglas, as the Dukedom of Hamilton may be said to obscure the ancient name and titles of that family. The Douglases became Hamiltons by female descent in 1698, when they rose to the head of the Scots Peerage Roll.

In Ireland, the best family is also the highest, the Norman stock of Fitzgerald, Dukes of Leinster, taking easily the first place. But genealogists, unless they happen to be themselves Scots or Irish, are apt to look with suspicion upon most Scottish or Irish pedigrees. Many of the oldest lines in North Britain would not be admitted as legitimate in England, owing to the operation of the peculiar marriage law; and the more ancient-looking Irish pedigrees are similarly invalidated by the very anomalous condition in which matrimony remained as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth—Mr. Froude's account of the household of Sham O'Neill is an example. It is, therefore, difficult to trace any house in either of the sister kingdoms beyond a couple of centuries at farthest, without what in the eyes of an English genealogist would prove a final break.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Foreign Items.

—An English paper says:—Of the various plans which have been devised for facilitating the voyage between this country and France, none can be compared for ingenuity, vastness of design, and general convenience, with that of a French engineer, M. Eugene Burel, who is at present in England for the purpose of explaining the details. By this admirable scheme there is, we are informed by the *Builder*, to be no bridge above or tunnel beneath the sea; the channel is merely to be filled up. Nothing can be more simple, and in addition to other advantages connected with M. Burel's proposal, one new county will be added to England and one department to France. We are glad to hear that a passage is to be left, a mile wide, between us and our neighbors, which is to be traversed by ferry boats every five minutes. Of course, when we get to know and love each other thoroughly, this little channel can also be filled up, but in the first instance it is quite as well that we should keep up some small semblance of our insular position. It is not only on account of the rates and taxes which we shall get out of the new county, it is not only because of the abolition of seasickness that every one must delight in the prospect held out by M. Burel's scheme, but it has one merit which alone entitles it to our heartiest support. The channel must, of course, be filled up with rubbish, and the only question is, will it contain the superfluity of rubbish we shall so gladly cast into it? We are doubtful on this point. Directly M. Burel has arranged the matter with the Governments of the two countries, what a rush will be made to the sea with all our humble contributions! There is not a householder in Great Britain who is not encumbered with some kind of domestic lumber which he will gladly place at M. Burel's disposal if that gentleman will provide cartage. Old clothes, old boots, old receipts, old furniture, three-volume novels, foreign bonds, shares in branch lines of railway and bubble companies, will all go to help the glorious work; and then there is all the national lumber. Here will begin our real difficulty. What shall we cast in first? Shall it be the Home Office or the Board of Trade, or the minutes of "My lords," or the Blue Books, or the old Acts of Parliament, or our public buildings, or our statues, or our semi-detached villas, or our rookeries, or will M. Burel accept live rubbish of a corporate nature, such as "My lords" themselves, or the guardians and vestries? We would even part with them to "cement the union" between the two nations.

—The *Revue du Monde Catholique* publishes some interesting details concerning the French Monts-de-piete, or pawnbrokers. It is already well known that the pawning business is very different in France from what it is in England, and much has been said of the profit which the Government derives from keeping to itself the monopoly of this ingenious trade. Being entirely under Government control, it is easy to ascertain the amount of loans effected throughout France. At the central office the books recording the entire business of the country are kept. It would appear that the pawning business is subject to the greatest variations, and that these variations depend to a very great extent on the state of foreign affairs. But contrary to all expectations, the loans are less frequent in periods of revolution. Are the people frightened lest the Revolutionists should plunder the pawnshops? Certain it is that in 1793, in 1814, in 1830, and in 1848 the Monts-de-piete throughout France did but little business, and the total figure of the loans made by them in these years was below that of years of prosperity and peace. We are further informed that a society called La Grafignade lessens in a great measure the profits of the Government. It consists of men who regularly frequent the salesrooms where unredeemed articles are put up to auction. They bid for everything, to the exclusion of strangers, keeping the prices low for themselves, but bidding to any sum so as to discourage interlopers. Each member of the society buys indiscriminately whatever he can get, and then after the auction exchanges it with his confederates for whatever object he may particularly want. Apart from these financial results, the article from which we borrow them makes mention of a few romantic incidents connected with this business of the pawnshop. In 1849 the Mont-de-piete of Paris offered for sale a silver watch pledged in 1817 for the sum of eight francs. The pledge had been renewed each year by the borrower, who could never scrape enough money together to redeem it, and so he had paid twenty-six francs in interest. For two years, however, he had not reappeared. The administrators made some inquiry after him. He was dead.

—A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, writing from Shanghai, states that the respect of the Chinese for the power of European States is by no means increased since they have seen his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. This, however, is not the fault of the Prince, who is rather to be pitied than blamed. It had been rumored before his arrival that the son of the Queen of England was ten feet high, and had three eyes. Great and not unnatural disappointment was, therefore, experienced when it was discovered that he possessed no other advantages of height and vision than those enjoyed by ordinary mortals. The British residents have been much humiliated by this unavoidable destruction of an illusion which had taken a powerful hold on the minds of the natives, but their position has to some extent been alleviated by the impartial conduct of the Chinese magistrates with reference to their new church. Rumors had been circulated that evil spirits were at work in this new church, and great excitement pervaded the community. In order to quell this excitement and promote peace, one of the Chinese magistrates took the decisive measure of causing the credulous libellers of the church to be soundly flogged through the sacred edifice. This measure has been attended with the happiest results, and there have been no more rumors of a sinister nature.

—It appears that the practice of torturing prisoners in order to make them confess, which has been abolished by most civilized nations, still exists in Switzerland. M. Borel, member of the Assembly of Lucerne, has proposed that information should be asked from the Federal Council as to the torturing of a prisoner in the Canton of Zug. The man in question was accused of theft, and acknowledged to the criminal court that he had appropriated the missing articles, but he refused to admit that he had stolen them, and insisted that he had accidentally found them. The court then ordered further inquiries to be made. "From the 26th of October to the 10th of November the prisoner was put on a bread and water diet; but he made no confession. * * * Thumbscrews were then applied to the prisoner, but still he made no confession. Six blows were next given him with a stick; he writhed and groaned, but declared he could say nothing more than what he had said already, upon which six more blows were administered. 'If you kill me, Mr. Judge, I cannot say anything else.' The prisoner was then brought before the court, and once more earnestly questioned, but he adhered to his former statement. Upon this the prisoner was again placed on the ordinary prison diet."

—A French gunboat has just carried a monument to an obscure river—the Nunez—on the west coast of Africa. It is there to be erected to the memory and glorification of Rene Callie, a brave though almost forgotten traveller, who in the beginning of this century crossed the African continent from the river Nunez to Tangiers via Timbuctoo. He achieved this extraordinary feat disguised as an Arab, and at the cost of £40, which was all that he possessed in the world. Unfortunately, he was a man without education, and in his character as an Arab did not dare to make inquiries. His book, therefore, was very dull and barren; the *Quarterly Review* accused him of imposture, and the authenticity of his travels has never been fully established in the English mind. However, Dr. Barth certified the correctness of his description of Timbuctoo, with some reservations, and Mr. Winwood Reade, who in his late journey to the Western Niger passed over part of Callie's ground, is convinced that his travels are trustworthy and genuine.

—A Canadian paper styles Jeff. Davis President of the ex-Confederate States. He had better stick to his insurance company.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 9 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:15 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE
BETWEEN
Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 w 6m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania. Connecting Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 6:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" Williamsport	5:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:00 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 4:30 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 9 P. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 9, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayun

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE THEATRES.

The Receipts of 1869 as Compared with Previous Years.

Below we give the receipts of the leading places of amusement in the city for the year 1869, as compared with previous years, together with the amount of tax paid the United States, being 2 per cent. on the gross receipts:—

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It is impossible to give the full report of this establishment, but it is correct as far as it goes, and nearly complete:—

Months.	1868.	1869.
January	$15,482	.....
February	22,771	$10,800
March	7,414	6,823
April	11,500	10,506
May	12,888	11,354
June	1,923	.....
October	.....	22,962
November	25,065	8,793
December	3,821	2,500
Total receipts	$100,864	$73,768
Taxes	2,017	1,475

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Months.	1869.	1868.	1867.
January	$16,204	$15,044	$13,459
February	12,796	19,100	13,388
March	13,685	14,850	15,005
April	16,968	8,306	12,484
May	17,598	8,347	11,005
June	7,143	6,734	6,528
July	8,933		
August	9,343	closed.	closed.
September	17,664	11,889	5,633
October	9,378	26,108	9,441
November	16,238	15,322	14,825
December	13,396	16,495	12,249
Total receipts	$158,336	$142,195	$113,07
U. S. Tax	3,167	2,843	2,26

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Months.	1869.	1868.	1867.
January	$18,560	$17,809	$14,248
February	18,720	14,837	14,710
March	20,247	18,857	15,698
April	11,447	21,673	10,749
May	9,578	11,638	9,689
June	16,767	14,022	12,315
July	closed.	closed.	closed.
August	5,230	10,378	14,862
September	19,120	16,110	13,892
October	22,370	13,716	8,045
November	21,695	17,893	24,489
December	15,209	13,516	16,093
Total receipts	$178,943	$162,249	$154,790
U. S. Tax	3,578	3,244	3,095

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Months.	1869.	1868.	1867.
January	....	$8,822	$16,869
February	....	7,846	16,560
March	$8,586	4,384	12,132
April	15,212	15 872	13,535
May	4,237	16,054	10,283
June & July, closed for repairs		6,046	11,060
August	" " "	9,031	closed.
September	" " "	11,993	5,592
October	15,388	5,836	12,047
November	8,218	8,036	11,284
December	8,842	7,514	9,822
Total receipts	$60,483	$101,434	$119,194
U. S. Tax	1,209	2,028	2,383

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

Months.	1869.	1868.	1867.
January	$10,000	$3,800	$13,000
February	9,300	4,000	2,231
March	8,000	4,077	3,986
April	5,289	6,129	2,640
May	6,173	7,887	Being rebuilt
June	5,160	6,243	" "
July	3,100	6,000	" "
August	4,400	5,400	" "
September	8,200	6,000	2,925
October	8,364	6,000	2,281
November	11,471	9,764	3,143
December	14,873	12,500	4,060
Total receipts	$94,330	$78,800	$22,966
U. S. Tax	1,886	1,476	459

CAENCROSS & DIXEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Months.	1869.	*Months.*	1869.
January	$11,152	October	$10,937
February	7,983	November	10,930
March	7,346	December	12,197
April	8,415		
May	6,309	Total receipts	$86,936
September	11,667	U. S. Tax	$1,738

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.

This place of amusement was only opened in October:—

Months.	1869.
October	$1,816
November	4,571
December	7,177
Total receipts	$13,564
United States tax	271

FIVE YEARS' RECEIPTS.

The gross receipts of the three principal theatres for the five years from 1865 to 1869 were as follows:—

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Arch	$158,336	$142,195	$113,077	$113,393	$158,867
Walnut	$178,943	162,249	154,790	173,530	91,990
Chesnut	66,483	101,434	119,194	122,775	166,103
Total	$403,762	$405,878	$387,061	$409,628	$416,860

COLONEL EBENEZER GAY, who was cashiered by court martial at Austin, Texas, was, upon a reviewal of the proceedings of the court, immediately ordered to be reinstated by President Grant, upon the recommendation of Generals Sheridan, Thomas, Canby, Schofield, Pennypacker, and others of our most prominent Generals, who bore personal testimony to his gallantry and efficiency as an officer and a gentleman. The Colonel has many friends in Philadelphia, who, with his friends in New York, presented him with an elegant uniform, gold-mounted sword, and epaulettes, at a dinner given in honor of his confirmation, which occurred last Monday at the Astor House, New York.

MISS SUSAN GALTON, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, will on the 1st of March commence to give instruction in singing and piano playing. Miss Galton is so popular on the stage that she will probably have no difficulty whatever in getting a large class, and we commend her to all who are desirous of obtaining musical instruction. Those who desire to secure Miss Galton's services can do so by applying at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

THE LYLE MONUMENT.—A meeting of the Lyle Monument Committee was held in the Chief Engineer's Office last night, Joseph R. Lyndall presided. Delegations were present from twenty-five companies. It was decided that a general turnout of the department shall be made on the 22d proximo, and Wm. F. McCully, of the Hibernia Engine, was chosen Chief Marshal. The monument will be unveiled at 3 o'clock P. M. A number of companies from other cities will participate.

THE NAVY YARD.—On Monday last orders were received from the Navy Department at Washington to suspend all operations in the department of "construction" in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. On Wednesday similar orders were received with regard to the department of "steam engineering." About 1100 men are engaged in these two departments, consequently that number of men will soon be displaced.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William I. Jones, who has for thirteen years past been the local reporter of our neighbor, the *North American*, and famous in that capacity especially for his quaint column of daily "jottings," has resigned his position on that journal to assume an editorial one on the *Sunday Mercury*. The readers of the *North American* will miss both Jones and the "jottings."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Wendell Phillips will deliver the first lecture of the second series of the "Star" Course on Monday evening, at the Academy of Music. Subject.—"The Questions of To-morrow."

4—11—44.

Raid on Policy Shops—Arrest of Seven Dealers.

No little excitement was created yesterday among the policy dealers in this city by the announcement that seven of their number had been arrested, and that the Mayor and District Attorney were instituting measures for the breaking up of the lottery business, which has of late years prevailed to such an alarming extent in Philadelphia. For some time past Mayor Fox and District Attorney Gibbons have been in consultation in reference to the matter, and the result of their deliberations was witnessed at the Central Police Station at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Gallagher Bros. were arraigned upon the charge of selling lottery tickets at their place of business in the neighborhood of Third and Dock streets. The complainant was Detective Wood, special officer of the District Attorney. He testified that he had at three separate times purchased lottery tickets of the defendants. The Alderman held each of the brothers in $5000 bail to answer.

At the same time and place John Manderfield, William Parker, J. M. Provost, Bernard Barton, and Albert Clark, each having a place of business in the vicinity of Gold and Dock streets, had separate hearings, on the charge of selling the same witness five policy tickets, each of the value of 24 cents. Detective Wood further deposed that, at the time he arrested the accused, he secured the books, papers, etc., connected with their business. The magistrate held each of these defendants in the sum of $2000 bail. Assistant District Attorney Dwight was present at the investigation, and represented the Commonwealth in the prosecution, and Lawyer O'Byrne appeared for the accused. In default of bail the prisoners were sent below. This morning counsel applied for writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of their clients. The writs were issued, and made returnable to-morrow, when the matter will be argued at length.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.—The Northeast Institute for Young Ladies, under the charge of Misses Ivins, Snyder, and Albertson, held its closing exercises last evening at the residence of Alexander Moore, Esq., No. 1423 N. Broad street. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. H. W. Monro. The readings and recitations by Miss E. Bailey, Miss M. Bradbury, Miss J. Ridgway, Miss N. Miller, and the other pupils of the institution gave evidence of excellent training. The usual rewards of merit were presented at the close. Professor Henry J. Keely presided at the piano.

I. O. W. B.—The Independent Order of Wife-Beaters is fast increasing in membership, the latest accession being one John Salmiller, residing at No. 711 Dickerson street. Last night John, on returning home, administered to the partner of his bosom a severe castigation. Her cries aroused a policeman, who took John before Alderman Bonsall, by whom he was committed to prison.

REFORM MEETING.—On Friday evening, January 28, at 7:30 P. M., at the Locust Mission House, Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth, a meeting will be held to agitate the question of the abolition of capital punishment. Ex-Senator Bovee and others will address the audience. Workingmen especially, and ladies and gentlemen of all classes, are cordially invited to attend.

LEG BROKEN.—A teamster named John Farley, aged sixty years, suffered the fracture of a leg on Wednesday, caused by a kick from a mule. The accident occurred at Chesnut Hill. The injured man was removed to his residence, Cottage street, near the Wissahickon.

POMPEY.—An Indian tobacco pompey awaits an owner at the Seventeenth District Station House.

ANOTHER.—The Delaware Harbor Police last night found the body of an infant on Pier No. 2.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams—Continuation of the Argument.

This morning the contested election case was continued, W. H. Rawle, Esq., proceeding with his argument, which was interrupted by the adjournment yesterday. The line of argument was continued as follows:—

The sense of the oath to contest an office under an act of Legislature is that the facts should be true to the best of knowledge and belief, not "true" only as the act is worded. A grand juror swears that he will make a true presentment, and put his name to a true bill, but everybody knows that he has only heard one side of the case. Take the case of a witness. A medical man is called and swears to one theory as to a man being murdered, Another man will swear to directly the opposite. Would either of these be indicted for perjury? This can be carried too far, however. If a man swears to the best of his knowledge and belief when he has no knowledge or belief, it is perjury. There are two kinds of knowledge which courts allow—one is personal knowledge, and the other is belief or knowledge derived from the information of others. There may be cases where there may be knowledge without belief, and also cases of belief without knowledge. When the conscience of a defendant is searched, when he has direct personal knowledge, he has no right to answer then to the best of knowledge and belief. In cases where a man ought to have a memory, and has none, the court sends him to prison until his memory is refreshed. The counsel for the contestants yesterday rather taunted us with the fact that we could not amend the petition. To amend it by oath of personal knowledge it would have been necessary to have two men at each poll from the time the election opened until it closed. It would require 530 oaths of these men from personal knowledge, not to the best of knowledge and belief. It is said that the act of 1854 prescribes only that the returns of a municipal election should be subject to the Court of Common Pleas, not the election itself. But, further on in the act, it is said that the Judge shall consider these returns according to the laws of the Commonwealth. In the laws of the Commonwealth the words election and return are used synonymously. The word election means, in law and popularity, choice. The return is this choice being made known to the authorities. By the use of the two words the word return came to apply to both and to include the other.

Henry M. Phillips, continuing for the contestants, said that it was of no consequence which of the two sets of officers should gain the contest, but it is of importance that the people should know how far a whole election can be set aside. In October, 1868, an election was held by the people, and immediately after the election the blanks were prepared by the disappointed parties to contest the election. It was not until after the election in 1869 that the decision was made known, which declared six of the officers elected in 1868 as illegally elected to office. The act of Assembly directs that the court may entertain jurisdiction in certain contested cases if certain conditions are complied with. It is necessarily the case that this court has a right to review the proceedings of a lower court to see if they have complied with the conditions. The scarecrow of the two thousand pages of evidence held up by the other side is of no importance. If it is necessary to go through with the whole of the former evidence, if it is regarded as a duty, we know that your Honors will do it. But we may be able to make the case so plain that such a thing will be unnecessary. To decide finally upon the merits of the case does not mean that because there was so much fraud the court must not be put to the trouble of counting the votes. Until this court decides it, it will never be believed that legal votes must be thrown out because they are in company with illegal ones. I say throw out the illegal votes and let the legal ones stand. If blanks can be prepared and signatures obtained to them at political clubs or anywhere, by which an election can be carried up to court and entire polls stricken out, it comes to this, that a second election may be held in court with which the people have nothing to do.

If I swear to fifteen votes having been illegal, ought I not to know from personal knowledge who the fifteen illegal voters were? But this is not necessary in filling up the blanks. Any one can sign them whether they know anything of it or not. Let the other side give the name of any one of the illegal voters before they are believed. The great wonder was to see such respectable names appended to petitions the signers of which had no knowledge whatever of the contents.

Reference has been made to the contested elections of Congressmen and the legislators, but those cases are not at all like this. By the Constitution of the United States each house is the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

As regards the amendment in the case of Sheppard, the power of the court to entertain such amendments is not to be argued here. But the court has put on its records that a specification was inserted to fit the evidence taken. The court, in fact, say that leave shall be granted to make any fact to fit the proof. Without this amendment they could not have reached Mr. Sheppard. On the day that this amendment was filed without any notice to him, the decision was given. The history of the discovery which caused this amendment was that the ballot boxes were carried off to Harrisburg in a contested case, which involved this ward. It was then that this fraud was supposed to have been discovered. But this Legislative contest was a year ago. How easy it would have been to have filed the amendment, given ten days' notice, and allowed us to bring evidence upon it. We were obliged to hear evidence under protest, and to stand by that protest.

As regards the reference to an examiner, in one case under Judge King, which he referred to an examiner, it was recalled within three weeks. It has been said that it is not the law that the case should be heard at the next session of the court. But this is the law, and if the case is left until the clock strikes at the end of the term, the consequences must be borne for leaving it until that time. If the Court cannot do all their other work and this in the specified time, they must postpone the rest and attend to this, which must be heard in that time.

The other question about the oath is so very plain that I cannot see how any man can doubt it. By the wording of the oath, and by the acknowledgment of the other side, it is plain that not one of the signers could have sworn it. They must know to the best of their knowledge and belief, and they knew nothing about it. They could not even be examined as witnesses.

It is said that a grand juryman swears to a true bill. But a true bill does not find a man guilty. It merely a true accusation. I could not indict any one of these petitioners for perjury should the petition not be true; but let them come forward and swear that the facts contained in the petition are true, where are they? What they say is that if they swear that the facts contained in the petition are true, and the facts are proved false, they cannot be indicted for perjury.

William B. Mann, Esq., for the sitting officers, said that there was no error of court in refusing to quash on the ground of insufficiency of specification. The first allegation of the specification relating to the Seventh division of the Third ward is that 128 persons came to the window, and that the officers allowed these persons to vote without looking at the book to see if such persons were entitled to vote; also, that 153 unqualified voters voted in the names of other persons; also, that the election officers fraudulently refused to mark the letter V opposite the name on voting, and that they disregarded challenges. The motion to strike out was made in each of these instances. It is alleged that the specification should be struck out because it contained an opinion of the signers of the petition. The opinion declared that the popular opinion of that division had not been obtained by the election, and that the returns were false. If the popular opinion had not been obtained, the whole division should be stricken out. Unless the court has power to throw out whole polls in this manner, there may be cases in which there may be no election. The opposite side has said that we do not know the names of the fraudulent voters. They cannot be known, because they voted in other persons' names. In the case of the Seventh division of the Third ward the legal votes should have been hunted up and proved, not the illegal ones. It has been claimed that this wholesale striking out deprives the legitimate voter of his rights; but these legitimate voters are the very ones who year after year elect these election officers who do these illegal acts. There was an election in November immediately following that of October, and in the Eighth of the Fourth ward 1354 votes were returned in November where 7444 were illegally returned in October. Other divisions were returned in the same manner. Is the court to be asked to sift out the legal votes from these? The Court did not acquiesce in the motion to strike out, and did not quash the petition. The next question is the oath of the petitioners. The men that signed the petition were satisfied of the truth of the allegations. The citizens signing it are not to gain anything; they receive no salary. It is only to have their wrongs righted. It is too late after a trial upon merits to say that there was no jurisdiction in the first place. The words knowledge and belief do not weaken an oath. If a man swears only that a thing is true without saying that it is to the best of his knowledge and belief, he is guilty of both legal and moral perjury. The case was not decided until after the time allowed by law, but how was the Court to decide when the answer to the petition was not filed until fifty-six days after the filing of the petition? If the court could not do all, they must do as much as they can, the rest must go over, not fall to the ground. It was alleged that the ballot-boxes were taken to Harrisburg and there tampered with. This was not so; they were opened in Philadelphia in open court in the presence of the officers of the court and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Harrisburg, who was sent down to ascertain the contents. After being examined, they were resealed and sent to the vault. They were not taken to Harrisburg. They say that they have had no notice of the amendment. They had any amount of notice when it was before the examiner. They could have said to the court when the amendment was allowed, that they were taken by surprise, and that they wanted time to bring evidence to refute it. Nothing of this kind was done. The request would have been allowed by the court had it been asked. The amendment was acquiesced in by both sides, because there was a general feeling at the time that it was right.

The argument was continued by Hon. William Strong for the appellees, as follows:—The most important matter which is raised by the other side is whether the Court has power to strike out the aggregate return from any one precinct. They assert that the petition should be quashed, not because it did not comply with the law, but because it contained something which it should not have contained. The specifications set out has a large number of illegal votes were received; also that repeating was allowed and challenges disregarded, and that for these reasons the petition asks that the Court should strike out the returns. It is a question of power whether the Court can strike out the return of a precinct. Our opponents do not take the ground that the Court has no power. Suppose an election had been held on the wrong day or in the wrong place, has not the Court of Common Pleas power to strike out the returns?

Suppose they had allowed the ballot-boxes to stand outside of the poll, so that every man, woman, and child who passed might deposit as many votes as they might please, the court would certainly have the power to strike out. The right must exist. How the court may have exercised that power is not the question. That cannot be discussed before this court. If the irregularities of the officers took place, how is the court to determine what is the true popular opinion? The irregularities charged upon the officers are directly prohibited by the act of Assembly. These are said to be directory, but they are directly prohibitory. It is said the striking out disfranchises the legal voter. But the right of the legal voter is contingent. He must vote in a certain manner, on a certain day, and at a certain place.

If he does not vote under these conditions, he has no right to vote. This right of legal voting includes other conditions. The other voters of his precinct must vote legally, so that the effect of his vote is not annulled, or else his right is infringed, and he loses it. It is said to be hard that a man should lose his vote through the misconduct of the officers. Is it any harder than that a stockholder of a railroad should lose money through the mismanagement of the officers of the road, even if he has no voice in the election of these officers?

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Charles Williams, alias Charles Everhart, alias George Walsh, who was on Wednesday convicted of stealing $300 from Patrick Devinney, in the City Bank, on Friday last, was yesterday tried for the larceny of thirty yards of satin from the store of Thomas Morgan, No. 72 North Fourth street, on the 3d of January, 1869, and was found guilty. He entered the store with a stylish looking woman and remained some time examining bonnets and ribbons, and when they had gone the bolt of satin was missed. He was followed and arrested by one of the salesmen, but gave his captor the slip and escaped. He was subsequently taken into custody and put under bail to answer, but jumped his bail and went away, and remained at large until nearly a year afterward, when he was caught in the City Bank.

Selma Rees was tried upon the charge of the larceny of a gold watch from Mrs. Knecht. It was testified that on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th inst., he called at the lady's house, No. 1618 Coates street, and solicited her subscription for an edition of the Bible, being published in numbers, and she consented to subscribe. She invited him into the parlor, and he asked her to write her name in his book, but she went to another room to call her daughter to write the name. When she left the parlor her watch was on the mantel, and when she returned with her daughter it was not there. They accused him of having stolen it, but he said he had not, and suggested that it may have fallen to the floor, and began looking about for it. The lady went to the front door for an officer, and when she came back he said to the daughter that her watch was on the floor, and upon looking she found it there. He was arrested by the officer and imprisoned. These two ladies being the only persons in the parlor except himself, he of course could offer no evidence as to the fact, but did all that was in his power under the circumstances, namely, proved his previous good character for honesty by the testimony of the superintendents of the publishing house of Virtue & Yorston; and his counsel, Charles W. Brooke, Esq., argued that this was at most but a case of suspicion. The case is yet on trial.

John Glowney pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. The proof against him was, that between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 15th instant, he entered a residence at Fifty-second and Pear streets, and stole a quantity of silverware, which was afterwards traced to his possession.

William D. Cassidy pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to a cow.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Mary McGeehan vs. Patrick McGeehan and Edward Dougherty. A feigned issued to try the ownership of personal property levied on by the Sheriff. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

J. Henry Randey vs. F. C. Hamill. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $472 97.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims—Mr. Peabody's Estate—Strike of Cotton Spinners The Œcumenical Council—To-day's Cable Quotations—American Officers in Egypt.

FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON Jan. 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that negotiations on the Alabama question have been suspended.

Mr. Peabody's Estate.

The land belonging to the estate of the late George Peabody, which was recently seized by the officers of the Crown, has been released by order of the Government.

Strike of Cotton Spinners.

The cotton spinners in the factories at Argan, Lancashire, are on a strike. Three thousand hands are idle.

Policy of the British Ministry.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, a member of Parliament from Exeter, addressed a meeting of his constituents last evening in an important speech defining and defending the policy of the Ministry.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the Œcumenical Council to-day, notice was given of the nominaation of Cardinal Barnabo to be President of a Commission on Eastern rules and Apostolic Missions.

The death of the Archbishop of Vera Cruz was announced to the Council.

Six fathers addressed the Council, but no new subjects of discussion were introduced. The speeches were confined to the questions under discussion at the previous meeting.

American Officers in the Egyptian Service.

By the Franco-American Cable.

CAIRO, Jan. 28—2 P. M.—The Khedive of Egypt has taken into his service Major-General Mott and numerous other American officers. Several distinguished Greeks, in close relation with Russian interests, are in Cairo, and likely to enter the Egyptian service.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—2:30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Erie Railroad 18¼; Illinois Central, 103¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—2:30 P. M.—Cotton afloat, 262,000 bales, of which 163,000 are American.

Advices from Manchester are less favorable, but do not affect the market.

Wheat is quoted at 9s. 1d. for California white; 7s. 9d. for red Western, and 8s. 7d. for red winter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Panic Investigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The examination of Mr. Corbin was continued by the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day. The next witness is Mr. Smith, of the firm of Gould & Martin.

An order was heretofore passed by the committee preventing the members from divulging the testimony.

Subpœnas have been sent for other parties in New York.

The Free List.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Committee of Ways and Means has been at work on the free list this morning, and it was determined to report the Tariff bill on Monday next. Mr. Schenck had expected to report it to-day.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Willey announced the presence of John W. Johnson, Senator elect from Virginia, whose credentials were read yesterday, and said that the political disabilities to which that gentleman had been subjected had been removed. He therefore moved that Mr. Johnson be qualified.

Mr. Edmunds said that he had received a letter some time since stating that the disabilities of this gentleman had not been removed. He inquired whether the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey) had any information of a positive character as to the identity of the Mr. Johnson to whom Congressional clemency had been extended.

Mr. Willey read from an act of Congress relieving the disabilities of certain persons, among whose names appeared that of John W. Johnson. He then said that the gentleman now present was the one whose name he had just read.

The Chair said if there was no objection the oath of office would be administered. If there was objection, the question would be submitted to the Senate.

No objection being made, Mr. Johnson was then duly installed into his position as Senator from Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill to amend the act admitting Virginia to representation in Congress, allowing an affirmation to be made by those conscientiously scrupulous against taking an oath, was considered and passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in response to a resolution of the Senate, containing information in regard to the cost of American pig iron. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cragin presented the petition of Admiral Farragut, Vice-Admiral Porter, and other naval officers, asking that the reserve list of the navy be divided into two classes. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, and also relating to the decline of American commerce, and the means of its restoration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to authorize and aid the Kansas and Pacific Railroad Company to extend and construct a railroad and telegraph line to El Paso, Mexico. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize a settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report whether further legislation is necessary on the subject of the organization of a provisional legislature in Georgia.

House.

Mr. James K. Gibson, member elect from the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Ketcham, for the better organization of the medical department of the navy; also, for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Columbine.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), to preserve the navigation of the Mississippi at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

By Mr. Strickland, granting lands to the Deer Creek and Marble Quarry Railroad Company of Michigan.

By Mr. Mercur, for the collection of debts due from Southern railroad corporations.

By Mr. Dockery, amendatory of the Bankrupt law.

Bills were reported from committees as follows:—

By Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, for the removal of the Osage Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands in Kansas to actual settlers only. Recommitted.

By Mr. Shanks (Ind.), from the same committee, for similar removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians. Recommitted.

By Mr. Cake, from the Committee on Printing, for the abolition of the office of Congressional Printer, and the election by concurrent resolution or by joint ballot of a Superintendent of Public Printing to perform the same duties at a salary of $4000. After a brief discussion the bill was passed without a division.

Mr. Hill presented petitions from forty-seven towns of New Jersey for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. Ketcham, Starkweather, Kellogg, and Kelsey, of New York.

Mr. Strong presented the remonstrances of firms in Hartford, Conn., against a further reduction of the duties on imported steel.

Mr. Calkin presented the petition of ship owners of New York city in reference to the pilot laws.

Mr. Paine submitted communications from the Surgeon-General of the Army; Professor Henry, of Smithsonian Institute; Professor Loomis, of Yale College, and the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, relating to the bill for the prevention of marine disasters. Orded to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28.—The Finance Committee reported with a negative recommendation the House bill providing postage stamps for public documents and letters.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced an act for the more speedy redemption of the debt of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Connell, an act authorizing James Robison, of Philadelphia, to adopt John W. Robison as his heir.

Also, an act to release certain real estate of Chas. W. Kinsman, of Philadelphia, from the payment of the collateral inheritance tax.

Mr. White, the joint resolution appropriating $1900 to defray the expenses of the inauguration of Governor Geary.

Mr. Wallace presented the resolutions of the Editorial Association of yesterday recommending an amendment to the law of libel.

Mr. Forney's new county bill, out of parts of Forest, Warren, Venango, and Crawford, to be called Petrolia, passed to third reading.

Mr. Buckalew read in place an act regulating the election of County Commissioners and Auditors.

Mr. White called up an act to prevent the issue of unauthorized policies of insurance. Passed.

Adjourned.

House.

A communication from the Pennsylvania Editorial Association was received, recommending an amendment of the libel law, requiring suits against newspapers to be brought in the county where published, admitting truth in evidence, and allowing proof of good motives and justifiable ends to operate for acquittal.

Mr. Davis wanted to call up the Senate bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the Aldermen of Philadelphia, in which he failed. A large number of petitions for a law allowing citizens of the district to vote on liquor licenses were presented. The resolution requiring the State Printer to lay a printed journal on the desks of members each morning was laid over.

By Mr. Dill, of Union, giving each paper in Harrisburg $6000 for the daily publication of the proceedings. Laid over.

By Mr. Porter, of York, for a committee to examine into the expediency of employing stenographers to take the debate on the public bills for publication in counties interested. Laid over.

Mr. Davis called up a bill providing for a deficit in the soldiers' orphans' department. Passed.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Money continues easy at 4@6 per cent., the bulk of transactions being at 5 per cent. Gold has been strong at 121⅛@121⅜; it is now 121⅜. Governments are dull and steady. Stocks opened steady, but fell off at noon. Pacific Mail is strong at 40⅛@40½; Rock Island, 112⅛@113. The Stock Exchange this morning requested the Governing Committee to rescind the action taken a day or two ago forbidding the Stock Telegraph to quote Rock Island stock. The vote was a large one. The Governing Committee is in session considering the request.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Gold, 121⅜. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 115¾; do. 1865, do., 115¾; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 112⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Company, 55½; Cumberland preferred, 34¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95; Erie, 23; Reading, 95¼; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 84½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188. Western Union Telegraph, 38.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The effort to maintain the speculative interest in the gold market was less successful to-day under the generally calm aspect of the political horizon, the improvement in five-twenties at London, and despite Senator Morton's amendment proposing sixty-five millions additional currency. Those who are interested in the clique movement having put the price to 122⅛ were content to realize at the advance, and then left the market to fall back, which it seemed quite willing to do when deprived of their support. The result was a decline to 121⅜, at which large bids were pending at the close.

"The Government market again closely sympathized with gold, maintaining great buoyancy throughout the earlier sessions of the board, the 6's touching 115. When, later in the day, the price of gold declined to 121⅜, the market yielded about a quarter per cent. on the more speculative issues.

"At the Government purchase of one million of bonds to-day the offerings were over four millions.

"The tendency of the money market to extreme ease was again strongly marked to-day in the excess of the supply over the demand. The highest rate among the stock houses was six per cent., while the great bulk of business on stocks was at five. The Government dealers were abundantly supplied at four to five per cent. The banks are so overwhelmed with deposits of national bank notes that they offer loans in them free of interest for five, seven, and even ten days, where the borrower agrees to give his certified check or the equivalent in greenbacks at the return of the loan.

"With the decline in the rate on call there has been a steady absorption of the better grades of mercantile paper, and the demand, therefore, is now in excess of the supply. Prime double name acceptances at sixty days to four months are current at 7 to 9 per cent., and find ready buyers at 7 to 8 per cent. The stand-still in general trade does not induce the writing of much new paper, and hence the double disparity at present between the demand and supply. Single names are not so easily quotable, but are discounting at from 9 to 16 per cent. The country banks have been large buyers, while the note brokers have encountered a great deal of competition in the city banks, where customers are very readily accommodated since the overplus of national bank notes has enlarged their deposits. The fact seems to indicate that our banking institutions are more free of distrust concerning the standing of our business men than might have been expected after the reverses of the fall and winter.

"Foreign exchange was lower, the leading bankers making a decided concession on the prices of the recent advance in rates."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam.	40⅜
Con. Stock Scrip.	95½	Western Union Tele	36
do. scrip	92¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	52¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72½
Ph. and Rea. R	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86½
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	84¾	Adams Express	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R ex d.	90¾	United States	52¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	71¾	Tennessee 6s, new	45½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89¼	Gold	121⅜
Chi. and R. I. R	113	Market firm.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88		

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 25½c.; sales, 500 bales. Flour—State and Western moderately active, without decided change. Corn rules heavy; new mixed Western, 90@93c.; old do. $1 06, in store. Oats heavy and lower; State, 59@60c.; Western, 55c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $25 50@28 25. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at $1 00.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm at 25½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 30@1 40. Corn weak; white, $1@1 05; yellow, 96@98c. Oats, 52@54c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $29 @29 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16¼@16½c.; clear do., 16¾@17c.; shoulders, 13½@13¾c.; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky dull at 99c.@$1 for wood and iron-bound barrels.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4700 Leh 6s, '84..85	84	100 sh Penna R.b30	55⅛
$400 do	84	200 do ..ls.b30	55⅛
$5000 Leh V n bds		5 do	55⅛
cp	93½	5 sh Phil Bk	157½
$1000 do reg	93½	200 sh Read..s60	wn.
$300 C & A m 6s, 80	92¾	lots	47⅛
$3000 Phil & E 7s, 05	86¾	200 do	47⅛
35 sh Sp & Pine R	26¾	100 do ..3d.	47⅝
5 sh Acad Mus	85	100 do ..c.	47⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$500 C & Am 6s, 85	86	100 sh Hestonv'e	12⅜
$4000 City 6s, New	100⅜	100 sh Reading R	47⅛
$500 do	100⅜	100 do ..b30	47 69
$1000 Phil & E 7s	86¾	500 do	47⅝
5 sh Minehill	51½		

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KN